FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THE REVOLUTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From Bancroft's History of the United States, Vol. VII.

A similar spirit of independence prevailed in the highlands which hold the head springs of the Yadkin and the Catawba. The region was peopled chiefly by Presbyterians of Scotch Irish descent, who brought to the new world the creed, the spirit of resistance, and the courage of the covenanters.

The people of the county of Mecklenburg had carefully observed the progress of the controversy with Britain; and during the winter, political meetings had repeatedly been held in Charlotte. That town had been chosen for the seat of the Presbyterian college, which the legislature of North Carolina had chartered, but which the king had disallowed; and it was the centre of the culture of that part of the province. The number of houses in the village was not more than twenty; but the district was already well settled by herdsmen who lived apart on their farms.

Some time in May, 1775, they received the news of the address, which in the preceding February had been presented to the king by both houses of parliament, and which declared the American colonies to be in a state of actual rebellion. This was to them the evidence that the crisis in American affairs was come, and the people proposed among themselves to abrogate all dependence on the royal authority. But the militia companies were sworn to allegiance; and "how," it was objected, "can we be absolved from our oath?" "The oath," it was answered, "binds only while the king protects." At the instance of Thomas Polk, the commander of the militia of the county, two delegates from each company were called together in Charlotte, as a representative committee. Before their consultations had ended, the message of the innocent blood shed at Lexington came up from Charleston, and inflamed their zeal. They were impatient that their remoteness forbade their direct activity; had it been possible, they would have sent a hundred bullocks from their fields to the poor of Boston. No minutes of the committee are known to exist, but the result of their deliberations, framed with superior skill, precision of language, and calm comprehensiveness, remains as the monument of their wisdom and their courage. Of the delegates to that memorable assembly, the name of Ephraim Brevard should be remembered with honor by his countrymen. He was one of a numerous family of patriot brothers, and himself in the end fell a martyr to the public cause. Trained in the college at Princeton, ripened among the brave Presbyterians of Middle Carolina, he digested the system which was then adopted, and which formed in effect a declaration of independence, as well as a complete system of government. "All laws and commissions confirmed by or derived from the authority of the king or parliament," such are the bold but well considered words of these daring statesmen, "are annulled and vacated; all commissions, civil and military, heretofore granted by the crown to be exercised in the colonies, are void; the provincial congress of each province, under the direction of the great continental congress, is invested with all legislative and executive powers within the respective provinces, and no other legislative or executive power does or can exist at this time, in any part of these colonies. As all former laws are now suspended in this province, and the congress has not yet provided others, we judge it necessary for the better preservation of good order, to form certain rules and regulations for the internal government of this county, until laws shall be provided for us by the congress."

In accordance with these principles the freemen of the county formed themselves into nine military companies, and elected their own officers. Judicial powers were conferred on men to be singled out by the vote of the companies, two from each of them; the whole number of eighteen constituting a court of appeal. The tenure alike of military and civil officers was "the pleasure of their several constituents." All public and county taxes, all quitrents to the crown were sequestered; and it was voted that persons receiving new commissions from the king, or exercising old ones, should be dealt with as enemies of the country.

The resolves were made binding on all, and were to be enforced till the provincial congress should provide otherwise, or, what they knew would never take place, till the British parliament should resign its arbitrary pretensions with respect to America. At the same time the militia companies were directed to provide themselves with arms, and Thomas Polk and Joseph Kenedy were specially appointed to purchase powder, lead and flints.

Before the month of May had come to an end, the resolutions were signed by Ephraim Brevard, as clerk of the committee, and were adopted by the people with the determined enthusiasm which springs from the combined influence of the love of liberty and of religion. Thus was Mecklenburg county, in North Carolina, separated from the British empire. The resolves were transmitted with all haste to be printed in Charleston, and as they spread through the South, they startled the royal governors of Georgia and North Carolina. They were despatched by a messenger to the continental congress, that the world might know their authors had renounced their allegiance to the king of Great Britain, and had constituted a government for themselves.

The messenger stopped on his way at Salisbury, and there, to a crowd round the court-house, the resolves were read and approved. The western counties were the most populous part of North Carolina; and the royal governor had flattered himself and the king with the fullest assurances of their support. "I have no doubt," said he, "that I might command their best services at a word on any emergency. I consider I have the means in my own hands to maintain the sovereignty of this country to my royal master in all events." And now he was obliged to transmit the deliberate, consistent, and well considered resolutions of Mecklenburg, which he described as the boldest of all, "most traitorously declaring the entire dissolution of the laws and constitution, and setting up a system of rule and regulation subversive of his Majesty's government."

Next General Conference.—The next General Conference will be held at New Orleans on the 1st April, 1862.

LAND DISTRIBUTION—MR. GILMER'S BILL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 10, 1858.

Mr. Gilmer, of N. C., moved to suspend the rules and put upon its passage his bill, of which the following is a copy:—

A BILL

TO PREVENT THE ACCUMULATION OF AN UNNECESSARY SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY, AND TO EQUALIZE THE GRANTS OF LANDS TO THE SEVERAL STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That hereafter, whenever at the end of any and each fiscal year there shall remain in the Treasury of the United States a surplus over and above the immediate demands on the Treasury, and the sum of six millions of dollars, subject to the Treasurer's drafts in payment of warrants, such surplus shall be deposited with such of the several States, in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, as shall by law authorize their Treasurers, or other competent authorities to receive the same on the terms hereinafter specified: and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to such Treasurers, or other competent authorities, on receiving certificates of deposite therefor signed by such competent authorities, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary aforesaid; which certificates shall express the usual and legal obligations, and pledge the faith of the State, for the safe keeping and repayment thereof, and shall pledge the faith of the States receiving the same to pay the said moneys and every part thereof from time to time whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of defraying any wants of the public Treasury, beyond the amount of the six millions aforesaid; *Provided*, That if any State declines to receive its proportion of the surplus aforesaid on the terms before named, the same shall be deposited with the other States, agreeing to accept the same on deposite in the proportion aforesaid; and provided further, that when said money, or any part thereof, shall be wanted by the said Secretary, to meet appropriations by law, the same shall be called for, in rateable proportions within one year, as nearly as conveniently may be, from the different States, with which the same is deposited, and shall not be called for, in sums exceeding ten thousand dollars from any one State in any one month without previous notice of thirty days, for every additional sum of twenty thousand dollars, which may at any time be required; And provided further, that the surplus moneys in the Treasury, hereby required to be deposited, shall not exceed the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands from and after the passage of this act.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, that from and after, and during this Congress, in all cases, when any portion of the Public Land, is granted or given by Congress to any State, or to any county, township, school, company, society or corporation in said State, there shall also at the same time be due, and granted to each of the other States respectively other public lands in quantity, so that each State at the same time shall receive of the Public Lands equally in proportion to the representation of said States in Congress, provided however that a grant of the right of way for roads of all kinds through the Public Lands in any State and the lands given to any State on its admission shall not entitle the other States to have or receive any lands as an equivalent therefor.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, that the commissioner of the Public Lands, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall issue to each of the States, respectively, land warrants to the amount in all, to which each State is respectively entitled under this act, and said States are severally authorized to receive, and to sell and dispose of said land warrants for their own useful purposes, and said warrants are to be valid and effectual in the hands of any owner or holder thereof, and may be located by such owner or holder upon any Public Lands for sale, or subject to private entry, and the same fees to be paid therefor by the holders thereof, and the title of the land so located by any owner or holder of said land warrants shall be secured and perfected to such owner or holder in the same manner as other land warrants issued by the United States; said land warrants shall be engraved and printed so as to prevent deception and counterfeiting, shall be signed by the Secretary of the Interior, or Com'r of the Public Lands, or for them by such other persons as the said Secretary may direct, and countersigned by the Governor of each State receiving the same, or by such other officers as the said States may respectively designate for that purpose: and said land warrants shall be for not less than eighty, nor over one hundred and sixty acres each; *Provided*, that no State shall be authorized to locate any warrants in its own name, or for its own benefit; and that no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located upon any lands, to which there shall be any preemption rights, or on which there shall be any actual settlement and cultivation, except by the person holding such pre-emption right, or by such settler or cultivator.

Section 4. And be it further enacted that all mineral lands are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except such as are, or hereafter may be, by law subject to private entry by individuals.

The motion was lost by a tie vote, yeas 66, nays 66, (a motion to suspend the rules required two-thirds,) as follows:—

YEAS.—Andrews, Bennett, Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Case, Chaffee, Clark of Conn., Clark of N. Y., Clawson, Cochrane, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Davis of Md., Davis of Mass., Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dewart, Dodd, Durfee, Eustis, Foster, Gilman, Gilmer, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Harlan, Harris of Md., Hill, Hoard, Kellogg, Kilgore, Kunkel of Pa., Leiter, Lovejoy, Matteson, Maynard, Morgan, Morrill, Morris, Morse of Me., Morse of N. Y., Murray, Palmer, Parker, Purviance, Ready, Reilly, Ritchie, Roberts, Royce, Sherman of N. Y., Stanton, Stewart, Taylor, Thayer, Tompkins, Wade, Walbridge, Walton, Zollicoffer.—66.

NAYS.—Abbott, Ahl, Atkins, Billinghurst, Bowie, Cavanaugh, Clark of Mo., Clay, Clemens, Cobb, J. Cochrane, Corning, Crawford, Curry, Davis of Ia., Davis of Miss., Edmundson, English, Fenton, Foley, Giddings, Goode, Gregg, Grow, Harris of Illinois, Hopkins, Houston, Howard, Huyler, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., J. G. Jones of Pa., Kelly, Knapp, Kunkel of Md., Letcher, Maclay, Marshall of Illinois, Mason, Miles, Millson, Mott, Niblack, Phelps of Mo., Phelps of Minn., Phillips, Potter, Pottle, Quitman, Reagan, Ruffin, Russell, Savage, Scales, Shaw of N. C., Smith, Spinner, Stephens, Stewart, Taylor, Washburne of Ill., White, Winslow, Woodson, Wortendyke.—66.

Resumption.—The Bank of Yanceyville and the Bank of Washington have resumed specie payment.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,942,850 bales, against 2,859,885 last year. Increase, 82,965 bales.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1858.

THE GREAT MAIL.—The recent announcement that the Postmaster General has contracted for the transportation of the great mail between Washington City and New Orleans by way of the Virginia and Tennessee Rail Road, instead of by the Atlantic route, as heretofore, has stirred up a very earnest feeling among all the rail road companies and cities and towns which are thus to be deprived of the emoluments and the prestige derived from the conveyance of that mail. An energetic effort is made to recover the ground thus lost, by means of combinations of all the roads south of Richmond, to effect a shorter, more speedy, safe, and cheap route. The annexed article from the Wilmington Journal of Tuesday will show what is the result of the movement.

We in this place have no special reason for sympathy with those who appear to be on the eve of so disastrous a loss as that of the great mail would undoubtedly prove, yet we do hope that the "Great Atlantic Trunk Line Association,"—in spite of its name—will succeed in averting the threatened calamity. We have an affection for our State, if some of its parts have shown too little magnanimity to entitle themselves to our regards; and therefore hope that the great mail will not skirt the borders of our State from Wytheville to Chattanooga, without once touching it.

From the Wilmington Journal.

"THE GREAT ATLANTIC TRUNK LINE ASSOCIATION."

Is the name of a company or association of companies, which, we learn, has just been formed, for the purpose of carrying the great mails, passengers, and express freight and specie between New York, New Orleans and California, including a branch to Havana.

The Rail Road companies between New York and Cedar Keys, Fla., have formed themselves under the name and title above stated, with a general agency and control, and have proposed to the Post Office Department to *guarantee* the delivery of the mails in New Orleans from New York and in New York from New Orleans in four days, and, when some links are completed, in still less time.

They also propose to carry passengers and baggage in the same time, selling through tickets and giving through checks. The cost of through tickets for first class passengers to be forty to forty-five dollars, including meals on the steamers between Charleston and Fernandina and between Cedar Keys and New Orleans. We suppose the fare between New York and Havana or the Atlantic terminus of the crossing point on the isthmus, will be graduated in proportion to the above rate.

The steamers are to be of iron, of the most approved construction, and of the first class, divided into water-tight compartments, with every other safeguard that skill can devise. They will be elegantly fitted up, with a view to comfort and convenience.

No doubt a large express freighting business will be done by this line, which will be opened for business by the first day of November next. As already stated, a connection will be made with the points of crossing the isthmus from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the California mails, passengers and express freight, will be forwarded from and delivered at Cedar Keys twice a month, or oftener, from Aspinwall or Tehuantepec, as the case may be. The Havana branch will be semi-weekly, via Key West.

Our railroad companies, through their officers, have been actively at work for months to form this great association, under whose auspices the line is to be worked, and we rejoice that their labors have at length been crowned with that measure of success which their energy had so well merited.

We have a word to add about our line from this point to Chesapeake Bay. It is said that a branch from Enfield on the Wilmington and Weldon Road to Suffolk, in Virginia, on the Seaboard Road, will probably be pressed on the attention of our Legislature at its next session, and with every prospect of success. It is asserted by persons along the line of the proposed branch, that they, with the State, will take *four-fifths* of the stock, leaving only one-fifth to be raised by the Company, (which has the branching privilege,) and by individuals not immediately on the line of the branch. We are not acquainted with the details of the project, and do not know how much of the proposed road would be within the limits of this State, and therefore capable of being constructed under the branching privilege of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

No doubt the mails and a large travel would continue to go via Petersburg, Richmond and Washington City, but certainly a line to the Chesapeake, worked or controlled by the W. & W. R. R. Company, could not fail to be of vast benefit to that road, and to the railroad interest of the State, placing it in a more independent position in regard to its connections, and adding largely to its freighting and express business.

The opening of this proposed branch, however, would, as a matter of necessity, tend to depreciate the value of the stock on the Seaboard Road, and it is certainly not the interest, and should not be the desire, of Southern roads to cut each others' throats. We think it is not the policy, as we know it is not the wish of our road to do anything of that kind, that it can possibly avoid, and we believe that a way is open for the attainment of the desired end without the occurrence of a collision of interests so much to be deprecated. We have just been informed that Mr. Robinson and other parties owning a large portion of the stock in the Seaboard road are willing to sell at a fair rate. If this be so, it presents the opportunity for a friendly solution of all the difficulties. If the purchase can be made, it will give the wished for control, and obviate the necessity for any branch. Or if any other satisfactory arrangement can be made by which the seaboard road can be thrown open for general use in the through business, the result will be the same, and will, we think, cause the W. & W. R. R. Company to suspend, at least for the present, any movement in the direction of the Enfield and Suffolk branch, which necessity may otherwise force them to make.

FOURTH OF JULY IN FAYETTEVILLE.—Wm. K. Blake, Esq., is to read the Declaration of Independence, and Thos. C. Fuller, Esq., to deliver the Oration.

CONGRESS.

In both Houses, on Saturday, a message was received from the President stating that he feels it to be an indispensable duty to call the attention of Congress to the condition of the treasury, and refers to the report submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 19th ult. The wants of the government will require additional revenue, but how much cannot be known until the appropriation bills are passed. It is important, however, that the extravagant expenditures of the government should be corrected; and it will be necessary for Congress to provide means of paying the current expenses of the government before it adjourns, or else the treasury will be exhausted before the commencement of the next session, which disgrace must not fall upon the country. The President likewise calls attention to the statement in his annual message that he should require time to examine all bills presented to him before giving them his approval; and he has determined to adhere to that course unless in cases of extraordinary emergency. The present condition of the treasury requires that this rule shall be strictly adhered to; and there being several appropriation bills of an important character yet to be perfected, he recommends that the day of adjournment be postponed for a brief period. It would be inconvenient for the members of Congress to attend a called session, and such a necessity he desires to avoid.

The message was laid on the table.

The Loan Bill, amended so as to authorise borrowing $20,000,000 instead of $15,000,000, was passed.

Most of the session (which lasted until after midnight) was consumed in the consideration of Conference Committee reports on disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

On Monday, the Senate receded from its amendments to the P. O. Appropriation Bill, and the Bill was passed without any change in the rates of postage or the franking privilege.

Hon. Benj. Fitzpatrick was chosen President *pro tem*, in the usual temporary absence of the Vice President.

On Mr. Seward's motion a vote of thanks was accorded unanimously to Vice President Breckenridge, for the dignity and impartiality with which he had presided over the body during the session.

On Monday, the P. O. bill was passed, in the House. The bill was sent to the President of the United States for his signature; and this, with all the general appropriation bills and the loan bill, received his prompt approval.

A joint committee having previously waited upon the President of the United States and reported that the President had no further communication to make to the two Houses, upon the arrival of the hour of six o'clock the session was closed.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

On Monday afternoon the President issued a proclamation, calling an extra session of the Senate to transact business of an extraordinary character.

On Tuesday the Senate met according to proclamation. Mr. Mason asked for the vote on the British aggression resolutions, and thought that in view of negotiations on the subject, it was proper that the views of the senate should be known. Discussed but no action taken.

Judge Douglas made an extraordinary speech, defining his position at the late session, with reference to Kansas, and denouncing the late Administration Convention in Illinois.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

The Washington Union says that the session is called to transact executive business, and that it will last but a few days.

GWIN AND WILSON.—Senator Gwin called Senator Wilson a demagogue (as he is) in a speech in the Senate the other day. Senator Wilson, in reply, called Senator Gwin a thief. As Gwin *had* absquatulated some years ago with Government money, his "honor" was touched by the charge. Knowing that Wilson would not fight a duel, but that he *would* defend himself if attacked, Gwin challenged Wilson. The latter declined, quietly touching up Gwin, by repeating, as his reply to the latter, the reply that he had given a year or two ago to Brooks. He was opposed to dueling, but "religiously believed in the right of self-defence in its broadest sense." As Gwin had no idea of fighting, desiring only the "glory" of sending a challenge to one who (as he knew) would not accept it, he did not take the hint, and Wilson has had no occasion to defend himself.

These two worthies, however, could not remain at loggerheads. So they had the matter settled "honorably." Under the "intervention of mutual friends," they made mutual withdrawals. The impropriety of calling Wilson a demagogue was conceded: Wilson said that in calling Gwin a thief he did not intend to impute any want of personal integrity or honor (there is "honor" among thieves): and Gwin, in conclusion, withdrew his assertion that Wilson was a calumniator, a slanderer, and a coward. Both of them, therefore, stand before the country as highly "honorable," and eminently worthy of seats in the Senate of the United States!

MISAPPLIED WORD.—A Judge in Petersburg, in sentencing the kidnapper Bayliss, last week, said to him, "It is your misfortune to have been guilty of this crime." Why not say *fault*, instead of misfortune? The tendency of things is to soften down crime, so that after a while we may look for a universal exemption from *fault*, with an increasing amount of *misfortune*.

CANDIDATES.—The Democrats of New Hanover have nominated Hon. W. S. Ashe for the Senate, and Messrs. R. K. Bryan and Geo. J. Moore for the House of Commons.

STATE BONDS.—N. C. Bonds are quoted in New York at 96½—an advance of ½.

A NEW DEPOSITE BILL.—We call attention to the bill of Mr. Gilmer, providing for a distribution of any further surplus in the Treasury, and for equalizing future grants of lands to States, &c.

By the yeas and nays, which we have copied, it will be seen that the democrats, almost in a body, voted with those arch abolitionists, Giddings and Grow, against the bill.

There is no need at present, certainly, to provide against a surplus in the treasury—perhaps there will be no need till the people become thoroughly disgusted with Democratic financiering—"economy and retrenchment"—and kick the party out, as they did in the days of Van Buren, which, by the bye, the present days resemble very closely in many respects. But the revenues of the country will spring forward again. In five or ten years, perhaps earlier, there will again be a surplus, and it will be better to provide now for an honest and judicious disposal of it than to wait till the evil is upon us, and have corrupt men appropriate it among themselves, in pickings and stealings, in fat jobs and contracts, as they have been doing for some years past.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNER.—The Candidates for Governor have made the following appointments:

Danbury, Stokes, Monday, June 21st.
Winston, Forsyth, Wednesday, June 23d.
Yadkinville, Yadkin, Wednesday, June 30th.
Dobson, Surry, Thursday, July 1st.
Wilkesboro', Wilkes, Saturday, July 3d.
Boon, Watauga, Monday, July 5th.
Lenoir, Caldwell, Wednesday, July 7th.
Morganton, Burke, Thursday, July 8th.

They speak, as by appointments heretofore published, at Yanceyville, Caswell County, to-morrow, and at Wentworth, Rockingham County, on Saturday.

THE CANDIDATES.—A letter to the Petersburg Express, from Goldsborough, June 11th, speaking of the late difficulty between Messrs. McRae and Ellis, says,—

"There can be no doubt about their friendly relations, for I saw them drink together not an hour ago—good evidence of friendly social relations, isn't it?"

The writer does not say *what* they drank, but we take it for granted it was water.

P. S. One of the most troublesome words to a printer is the little word *not*. It is so often omitted when it ought to be inserted.

WAKE FOREST COMMENCEMENT.

The exercises of the annual Commencement of Wake Forest College, says the Biblical Recorder, occurred during the past week. The weather was highly propitious, the attendance large, and most of the exercises of a highly interesting character.

The annual address before the members of the Euzelian and Philomathesian Societies was delivered by Dr. S. S. Satchwell of New Hanover. The theme of the orator was "The Influence of Material Agents in Developing Man." The address was listened to patiently by the audience for more than two hours. Great attention to its preparation had evidently been paid by its accomplished author, who seems to have thought much upon the subject. Many of the aphorisms uttered were worthy of being written in letters of gold.

Rev. J. L. Prichard preached the annual sermon before the Graduating class from Luke 18: 29, 30. His theme was "Living for Christ." The sermon was well-arranged, carefully prepared, and delivered in an earnest and forcible manner. It was listened to by a very large audience with marked attention, and was well calculated to benefit the hearers.

There were nine graduates, who delivered orations on Commencement Day, as follows:—

1. *Latin Salutatory*—Wm. J. Bishop, Bertie.
2. *Public Spirit of North Carolina*—John Berry, Hillsborough.
3. *The Metaphysician*—James K. Lassiter, Sampson.
4. *Who is Young America*—Benj. F. Hester, Granville.
5. *Education in all Ages*—James W. Mitchell, Bertie.
6. *The Political Press*—William B. Watford, Bertie.
7. *Democracy the Hope of the People*—Wm. J. Bishop, Bertie.
8. *Party Spirit*—Thomas J. Pitchford, Warren.
9. *Valedictory Address*—Benjamin F. Hester, Granville.

A special committee was appointed to attend the examination of the classes immediately preceding the next Commencement. It was also voted to discontinue the Preparatory Department of the Institution so soon as the classes now existing shall have run out, which will be in two years from this time. The resignations of Profs. W. H. Owen and Wm. T. Brooks were received and accepted, to take effect at the end of the next session, and committees appointed to communicate to these gentlemen the appreciation which the Trustees entertained of their character, worth and past services. Prof. Brooks has been connected with this College as an instructor for nearly twenty years. Prof. Owen's connection has not been quite so long, though for perhaps some twelve or fifteen years. It was also voted to increase the salaries of the President and Professors of the College. Revs J. L. Prichard of Wilmington and T. E. Skinner of this City, were elected Trustees to fill vacancies occasioned by death and removal.

The Bursar's report showed that the income from tuition fees, scholarships and endowment fund, was insufficient to pay the salaries of the Faculty of Instruction. He had succeeded in collecting about all that was due, and was entitled to and received for this gratuitous, but very perplexing service, the thanks of the Board. As the endowment funds are becoming available, it is hoped that the Trustees will ere long be able to discharge their liabilities to College officers without the difficulty of borrowing money with which to do it.

Fatal Affray.—We learn that an affray took place in this vicinity on Sunday last, in which a man by the name of Anderson Beatty got his skull mashed by a brick thrown by Frank Cathey. It is said that Beatty first threw the brick at Cathey, when the latter returned it, doing the damage stated. A considerable quantity of the skull bone has been removed, and his recovery is considered hopeless. Whiskey was the main cause. *Char. Democrat.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, June 15.

The *Canada*, with Liverpool dates to the 5th, has arrived.

The Telegraph fleet had returned to Plymouth, after a series of successful experiments, and would sail again on the 9th, to commence laying the cable.

In the House of Commons the Government had announced, that if the alleged rumors of outrages on American vessels were well founded, immediate explanations would be made.

Nothing later from India. Continental news unimportant.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, June 5.—Sales of cotton for the week 49,000 bales; speculators took two thousand, and exporters 3500. The market for the week opened at a decline of an eighth, but closed at a partial advance of from one sixteenth to an eighth. Orleans Fair 7¾; middlings 7 1-16; upland fair 7 5-16; middling fair 6¾. Stock in port 662,000—570,000 American.

NEW YORK, June 15.

Our Relations with England.—The British yacht Syren, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Bermuda. She brought as passenger, Arthur Richardson, Esq., Lieut. R. N., an officer of the Admiral's flag ship, *who comes bearer of important dispatches from Admiral Stewart to Lord Napier*. Lieut. Richardson *took his departure for Washington by the six o'clock train.*

We understand that the despatches which Lieut. Richardson brings are in reply to the communication sent by Lord Napier some time since to Sir Houston Stewart, in regard to the proceedings of the "Styx" and "Buzzard." In these despatches, the Admiral informs his Lordship that the proceedings of the steamers and gun-boats in boarding American vessels are entirely unauthorized by any orders emanating from him, and that before he received his Lordship's communication setting forth the state of public feeling in the United States in regard to the violation of the American Flag, and the action taken by Government and Congress thereon, he had sent out the steamer Devastation with orders to overhaul the Styx and Buzzard, and put a stop to their unwarrantable action.

He assures Lord Napier, and through him the American Government, that he has taken and will continue to take every step necessary to prevent further visitation of American vessels by British cruisers, and to allay all ill-feeling that may have arisen from *ill-considered conduct of imprudent officers*. The Admiral concludes his dispatch by the intimation that the "outrages" are at an end, and that he will have the pleasure of shortly communicating more in detail with his Lordship, as he will, within a few days be at Halifax.—*N. Y. Express.*

CINCINNATI, June 15.

Great Freshet in the West!—Reports of a most alarming character from Cairo, Ill., have reached here.

The water is still rising, and in some places running over the banks of the Ohio. It is now nearly or quite level, and it is thought one foot more rise, will probably sweep Cairo away entirely.

The Mound City is also inundated. At the highest point, where the Depot is located, the water is four and a half feet deep. Passengers are conveyed a quarter of a mile from the City in flat boats.

BOSTON, June 12.

Terrible Storm.—Immense Loss of Life.—The French packet from St. Pierre to Sydney, reports a heavy gale previous to the 1st inst., on the banks of Newfoundland, attended with immense loss of life and property to the French fishermen.

Besides the loss and damage of vessels, it is said that no less than three hundred men perished during the storm.

MEMPHIS, June 14.

Terrible Steamboat Explosion!—One Hundred Passengers Believed to be Killed!—The steamer *Pennsylvania*, exploded her boilers and was burnt to the water's edge on Sunday morning, 70 miles below this city. Three hundred and fifty passengers were on board, one hundred of whom, it is believed, are killed or missing.

CENTRALIA, Ill., June 15.

Sufferers by the Pennsylvania Disaster.—Sixty sufferers by the *Pennsylvania* steamboat disaster, have arrived from Cairo, bound to St Louis. They were mostly destitute passengers. They estimate the number on board the ill fated *Pennsylvania*, at the time of the disaster, to have been four hundred and fifty, and think two hundred and fifty were lost.

N. C. Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court of North Carolina met in this City on Monday last. Judges Battle and Pearson are in attendance, Chief Justice Nash being detained at his home in Hillsborough by illness.—*Ral. Standard.*

Yesterday's Hillsborough Recorder says:—We are sorry to say that the health of the Hon. Frederick Nash, the Chief Justice, has not permitted him to be present at the opening of this Court. For some weeks his health seemed to be gradually improving, and he was gladdened with the prospect of being able to resume his duties on this occasion; but for the last few days the symptoms of his disease have been less favorable and he is still confined at home. Still it may be hoped that on the return of more settled and seasonable weather a more rapid improvement in his health will take place, and that soon his useful services will be restored to the Court of which he has so long been a member.

LAWYERS.—We learn that the Supreme Court, now in session at Raleigh, has licensed the following young gentlemen to practice law in the Superior Courts of this State:

Joseph H. Carter of Hertford County; James T. Davis, of Mecklenburg; W. C. Elam of Fayetteville; C. W. Egerton of Franklin; W. J. Saunders and H. R. Bryan of Raleigh; John P. Fuller of Robeson; Wm. Badham of Edenton; L. J. Meritt of Chatham; W. J. Montgomery and Alex. Jordan of Montgomery County.

Twenty-three of twenty-seven applicants were licensed to practice in the County Courts, viz:—D. C. Allen, Brunswick County; W. L. Alexander, Lincolnton; A. J. Boyd and P. T. Hay, Rockingham co.; B. B. Barnes, J. S. Woodward, and A. Barnes, Wilson co.; H. T. Brown, Wilkesboro'; R. B. Bulla, Asheboro'; D. J. Devane, New Hanover; G. M. Duskin, Orange; J. H. Emerson, Alabama; J. W. Hinton, Elizabeth City; G. B. Harris, Granville; T. H. Hill and A. E. Smith, Wake; Henry C. Mullins, Fayetteville; W. L. Norment, Robeson; J. M. Perry, Beaufort; J. H. Picot, Hertford; D. B. Rea, Mecklenburg; H. B. Short, Plymouth; T. M. Whittington, Greensborough.

☞ See Fourth Page.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE—BRITISH OUTRAGES.

On Tuesday last Mr. Mason introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, (as the judgment of the Senate,) That American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and therefore any visitation, molestation, or detention of such vessels by force, or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States.

Resolved, That the recent and repeated violations of this immunity, committed by vessels-of-war belonging to the navy of Great Britain in the Gulf of Mexico, and the adjacent seas, by firing into, interrupting, and otherwise forcibly detaining them on their voyage, requires, in the judgment of the Senate, such unequivocal and final disposition of the subject, by the government of Great Britain and the United States, touching the rights involved, as shall satisfy the just demands of this government, and preclude hereafter the occurrence of like aggressions.

Resolved, That the Senate fully approves the action of the Executive in sending a naval force into the infested seas with orders "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels-of-war of any other nation." And it is the opinion of the Senate that, if it become necessary, such additional legislation should be supplied in aid of the executive power as will make such protection effectual.

Mr. M. said that these were substantially the resolutions before the Senate at the close of its regular session; and it was not his purpose to prolong the discussion. He thought it a matter of moment that the judgment of the Senate should be passed upon the resolutions, from the probable bearing it might have upon the negotiations. We had evidence, since these resolutions were first offered, that the same aggressions had been continued in the Gulf of Mexico, and we had recently received information that no new orders have been issued to the British squadron for a number of years past, so that the probability was that those officers were acting without actual authority, or by an undue excess of, and a perversion of, existing authority. He was of the opinion that when the subject was brought to the attention of the British government, there would be an apology for what had passed, and that all which would remain to be settled between the two governments would be the naked question of the right of visitation. In that case, he thought it important that the judgment of the Senate should be known in advance upon that subject, and he hoped a vote would be taken upon the resolutions to-day.

Mr. Wade did not doubt but that the resolutions expressed what was in accordance with the laws of nations, as they have always been understood by this government, and only indicated such principles as we ought to maintain; yet he would inquire whether these aggressions were not really committed for the purpose of putting down the slave trade, and whether our flag had not constantly been used to cover that trade, and whether there was any difficulty in making such arrangements by treaty as would be at once honorable to all parties and effectual in preventing that trade, or at least to prevent our flag from being used by vessels engaged in that trade. While he believed that these proceedings in the Gulf were all wrong, and while he would no more justify them than the Committee on Foreign Relations do, yet he believed the motive to be a good one, and that Great Britain had no intention of insulting our flag; she was only endeavoring, with too great eagerness, to put down the slave trade.

Mr. Mason replied that it was an undoubted fact that Great Britain had been endeavoring for many years to obtain from all nations an acknowledgment and concession of the right of search; and it was equally true that the United States have always resisted that claim. The British government contend that there is a difficulty in putting down the slave trade unless they can visit all suspected vessels in order to ascertain whether or not they are engaged in it; but that is a concession which can never be made by the American people. It is alleged by the British government that the flag of the United States is very often fraudulently used to protect vessels engaged in the slave trade; but be that as it may, the American government reserves to itself the right to vindicate its own laws

Mr. Benjamin hoped these resolutions would be adopted before the Senate adjourned. This was a subject deeply interesting to the country at large, who are desirous of having steps taken which shall forever put an end to the assertion of this right by Great Britain. He did not agree with Mr. Wade in admitting the good motives of that country. She appeared to be governed by the sole and steady purpose of controlling the commerce of the world. We were not alone in our complaints as to the aggressive policy of Great Britain in all quarters of the earth and her grasping in every direction. This right of visitation cannot be yielded to any nation without placing in her hands a dangerous power; and least of all can we yield it to such a nation as Great Britain. It is admitted by all writers on international law to be a belligerent right only. He hoped the Senate would not adjourn without the adoption of these resolutions. It would have a salutary effect, not only upon the other side of the water but upon our own, for he thought there had not been that energy in the prosecution of our rights against foreign nations that we had a right to expect from the Executive, from the tone of his inaugural message. Let us give the British government intimation that this question will no longer be made a subject of negotiation, but that we want her to give us notice when she is going to exercise this pretended right upon our vessels, and we shall regard that notice as a notice to prepare for war.

Mr. Clingman remarked that the only excuse made for these acts by the British officers, was that they were anxious to stop the slave trade, and therefore they stop our vessels to see if they are not slavers. It seemed probable to him that some proceedings which have occurred in a neighboring country, and which have been discussed in Congress, might account for these recent acts. Not long ago, Com. Paulding, an officer of our navy, went into a foreign country, in open violation of the sovereignty of her territory, and seized some of our people and brought them away. It was not alleged that this act was not a misdemeanor, but it was excused on the ground that Com. Paulding's motives were good, and the President, himself, put it upon that ground. So did the Committee on Foreign Relations; they made an argument in his defence, on that ground, while they admitted that he had clearly violated the laws of nations, and the Constitution did not justify his doing any act of that sort.

Now, the British government are visiting and searching our ships. Why? Because they want to put a stop to the slave trade. They admit that they violate our jurisdiction; but their motives are good. Suppose we make a complaint to the British government: would they not be very likely to say to us that here was one of our own officers who violated the jurisdiction of a neighboring power, and so far from punishing him for it, the President commended him, and some senators argue that he ought to have a medal for his conduct on that occasion? There would be an equal propriety in giving a medal to the commander of the Styx, if good motives are to justify a palpable violation of the laws of nations.

Mr. Doolittle felt bound to reply to the remarks of the senator from North Carolina. He had hoped that the session would not have closed without the government of the U. S. taking the responsibility of sanctioning the act committed by Com. Paulding. When he was told that that officer violated the constitution and laws of the U. S., he would ask what part of the constitution of the U. S.—what law of nations did he violate?

Mr. Clingman said that he violated that clause of the constitution which says that Congress alone shall have power to make war, and which says that no power shall be exercised except those which are granted. In the second place, he committed an act of disobedience to the neutrality laws; and in the last place, he violated the laws of nations by invading the territory of a friendly power.

Mr. Doolittle could demonstrate to any court that in no respect did Com. Paulding violate the laws of the U. S. or the laws of nations, or the instructions which he received from the department at Washington. The President was authorized by statute to use the land and naval forces of the U. S. to prevent expeditions from our shores against a neutral or friendly power. The Committee on Foreign Relations in their report sustain the view that the President had a right to arrest this expedition. The only question between the administration and Com. Paulding was whether he had a right to land on the sand beach to prevent it. Mr. D. said that it was no violation of the laws of nations. Nicaragua, long before the arrest was made, asked the U. S. to make it, and to prevent Walker from landing on her shores, and her thanks were afterwards tendered to the U. S. for having taken him away. Such a clamor had been raised on account of this act, that the administration shrunk from assuming the responsibility of it, and suffered Com. Paulding to be sued, and actions of trespass against him were now pending in New York and elsewhere. He was to be prosecuted and suffered to be utterly ruined, simply because he did his duty in good faith, to prevent Gen. Walker from levying war upon a friendly power. This was the act, of all others, which gave him the most mortification; it seemed like pusillanimity. If, instead of seizing Walker, Paulding had stood and looked on, he would have been accessory to the deed, and the United States would have been accessory also.

Mr. Mallory expressed the opinion that so far as the resolutions had reference to negotiations with Great Britain the Paulding affair was an entirely irrelevant matter. These instructions under which the British officers were acting were issued in 1846, and have never been modified or extended; it was only that they had recently been exercised with unusual zeal, and a great number of cases occurring within a short time had attracted public attention to the matter. He proceeded to read extracts from a despatch of Mr. Marcy, while Secretary of State in 1855, to the Spanish minister, in reference to the case of the Spanish war steamer Ferolana firing into the El Dorado, where the doctrine was plainly avowed that we could not permit seizures or searches by foreign vessels; wherever the flag of the country floats, there foreign dominion shall not come.

Mr. Slidell thought that paper was very important, and ought to be printed.

Mr. Davis concurred in that opinion; and the motion to print the document was agreed to.

Mr. Douglas interrupted the discussion, and made a personal explanation, the purport of which was that the democracy of Illinois sustain him in his course upon questions of public policy. He took occasion to speak in severe terms of Dr. Charles Leib, an agent of the Post Office Department in the State of Illinois, whom he charged with endeavoring to break up the democratic party there, and thereby secure a black republican victory.

Mr. Bayard thought the question before the Senate was of far greater importance than the local politics of Illinois. He proceeded to argue that the right of visitation or search could not be exercised in time of peace, and thought Chancellor Kent, in his opinion on that subject, had derogated from his high judicial fame.

On Wednesday, the resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the extra Session was ended.

The British Aggressions—What they say in England.—In Parliament, on the 4th inst, Mr. Wilson asked whether there were any objections to lay upon the table the correspondence between the British Government and that of the United States, respecting the Slave trade.

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald replied that the Government had received no official information of the arrest of Capt. Judkins. With regard to the other question, the American Government had made grave charges against certain British officers, but no official accounts had been received from those officers. He could only say that if occurrences such as those complained of had occurred, they would be viewed with the deepest regret by the Government, and immediate explanations given. The fullest information should be laid before Parliament as early as possible. Meanwhile, he had only to add, that orders had been sent out to the officer in command of the squadron in the Cuban waters, to make every inquiry into the subject, and that the greatest caution and forbearance should be exercised towards vessels bearing the American flag.

The London Times, in a leader on the searching of American vessels, reiterates its objections against the policy of maintaining a squadron, which has proved so ineffectual for the end in view. It says:—"Whatever the right of the case, and however far Americans may be ready to go at present in compliance for peace sake, we cannot but look forward to a day when it will be more disagreeable, and at the same time more unnecessary, for the Americans to submit, and a still greater let down for our pride to give way." After passing some censure upon the apathy of the American Government in the suppression of the slave trade, it concludes as follows:—"We do not compel her to the virtue she has not; before very long the mere attempt must bring on a fearful war. Is there no such thing as giving up a crusade which began with being optional and is found to be ineffectual? Is nothing to be surrendered except after the loss of 30,000 lives on both sides, and thirty millions of money? Is there no other use equally benevolent to which we could put the half million of money, and many valuable lives annually sunk in those squadrons?"

The Daily News editorial on the same subject, regards the affair as a disagreeable one, but thinks it is premature to jump at conclusions without hearing both sides of the question. It discredits the reports made by some of the American captains.

The London Post thinks if injury has been sustained, England cannot refuse the reparation demanded by Cass, and calls for such forbearance in the matter complained of, as will not endanger the friendly relations between the two countries.

The London Star thinks the danger is iminent, unless the British Government recede from its untenable position.

Western Cities.—Whenever there is a flood in the West, Cairo and Mound City are washed away. Cairo is at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and is the delightful amphibious place immortalized by Dickens in "Martin Chuzzlewit" under the name of *Eden*. There is a place near Cairo called Mound City, because a few feet of it are generally left dry at high water.

Why is the letter S like a sewing machine? Because it makes needles needless!

A SAD STORY OF THE FLOOD.

We gave a few days since a brief account of the terrible calamity by the flood at the village of Roscoe, Illinois. The following particulars we take from the Rockford (Ill.) Register of June 9th:

"We now proceed with the Rev. Mr. Isley's account of the occurrence, which he gave before the inquest. He says: The rain commenced to fall at about five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and increased in force until about ten. All this time they did not feel alarmed, although the creek was rising very fast. They did not know anything about the railroad or the culvert then. At nine o'clock the water was up around the house, and rushing by with great force. Mr. I proposed to his family to leave the house; but as men who were in the neighborhood had told them they had seen the water much higher than it was now, they concluded not to go out.

At about 11 o'clock, Messrs. Thompson, Lane, and Towers got up to the house and told them they thought there was no danger, as the water had lowered. Mr. Isley went to the door and measured the height of the water, and found it had fallen four or five inches. Having concluded to remain in the house, the five younger children were sent to bed, and shortly after the balance of the family met in the lower room and had prayers, preparatory to retiring also. The other children went up stairs, and Mr. Isley proposed to his wife to remain up a short time longer. This must have been about 11 or 11½ o'clock. Just after the three children went up there was a great rush of water past the house, and Mr. I. went to the hall door with a lantern and looked out. He found the water rushing by with tremendous force on all sides of him and coming in at the door. He called loudly for help several times, but the water was too deep, and rushing with such tremendous force that no one could get near the ill-fated house. Mrs. Isley called to Horatio, the eldest son, and ran up stairs immediately. She then called to her husband to come up, which he did, and, opening one of the windows, again screamed for help, but in vain. At this time he was just coming out of his study and was standing in the entry, when he heard the children cry out 'father! father!' and at the same moment he saw one end of the house fall out with a crash. He then felt the whole house swaying up and down, like a boat on a wave, and then it fell into ruins. Just as it fell he heard his wife scream, and that was the last he heard or saw of his family. He immediately found himself in the water, not knowing how he got there, and with no power to help himself, was tossed about and hurried along with great velocity to the river. He took in some water then, but had presence of mind enough to guard against taking in any more, and try to keep his head above water.

His own simple and touching words best describe his feelings at this awful moment, and show his faith in that God he so long has served. He said: 'I then commended my soul and my family to God, expecting to meet Him and them in eternity in a moment; and I almost wish I had.' He was carried on until he struck against some floodwood, and soon after was thrown against a tree, into which he climbed, and managed to maintain himself for some two hours, during which time the people had discovered him and were making a raft to rescue him, when Mr. Richardson swam out to him, and got hold of him just as his strength failed him and he was dropping off the limb. When it is remembered that Mr. I. has but one leg and was in delicate health, his escape from death is almost miraculous.

The family consisted of ten persons—father, mother, four sons, and four daughters. They were, we are informed, a most interesting family, and we heard but one expression in regard to their loss."

An Extraordinary Case of Doubtful Indentity.—The Portsmouth (Ohio) Journal of the 4th inst. furnishes the particulars of a case of doubtful identity which in some respects throws Townsend McHenry in the shade. Robert McAuley went from Lucasville, Scioto county, about six years ago to California, leaving a family behind. During his absence they have been receiving letters from him, and only a short time ago they received a letter from him, in which he stated that it was his intention to return home. He also wrote that he was sick. During last week a gentleman presented himself at Piketon, Ohio, and represented himself as Mr. Robert McAuley, and said that he was out of money and was not able to walk home. A citizen kindly volunteered to take the sick man to his supposed family. He was taken to a near relative in the neighborhood where his wife (as he claimed) lived. The wife was sent for. She came, *but failed and utterly refused to recognize him.* She said he was an impostor, there being no resemblance between him and her husband. The gentleman endeavored to relate circumstances to convince his wife and friends that he was no impostor—and did seem to know almost everything that it would be supposed Mr. McAuley ought to know. The family and brothers still refuse to acknowledge him, and he is now in Portsmouth sick and out of money. What adds to the mystery of the whole affair, is the seeming fairness of his whole story. *He knows all his old neighbors and everything about their history, yet his family don't know him. Some of the neighbors say it is him, but others deny it.*

[We wonder how much of the difficulty in this case lies in the man's sickness and poverty, and how much in the fact of six years' absence from his wife and family? The long absence might possibly have been no obstacle to a recognition if the man had come home with full pockets.]

A Good Swimmer.—Captain Smith, of the Schooner Sheppard A. Mount, at Philadelphia, from St. Barts, reports that on the 20th of May he came on deck at 8.30 A. M. and found that his son, a lad of 14, was missing. A search of the vessel showed that he was not on board, and it was concluded that he must be overboard, when the vessel was put about and beat back over the course she had sailed, and not until 12 o'clock was the boy discovered and picked up. He was swimming manfully, and had divested himself of most of his clothing. He alleged that he could have sustained himself for two or three hours longer. There was a heavy sea running at the time and the wind was blowing a nine knot breeze.

Wedding Party Served Badly—At a large wedding party at New Orleans not long ago, the guests were cheated out of their supper in a novel way. A gang of thieves having entered the dining-room by a back window, gathered the edges of the table cloth together, and folding it into a bundle, made off with everything that was upon the table, including the family plate, valued at some hundreds of dollars. When supper was announced, the table was there and nix besides.

Going it Strong.—A man named Wm. Simcock of Washington county, Pa., recently lost his wife in the morning—was arrested by the constable at 11 o'clock—married his second wife before night—and followed the remains of his first wife, in company of his second, to the grave the day after.

Bacon says, beautifully, "He that robs in darkness breaks God's lock."

Idleness travels very leisurely, and poverty soon overtakes her.

Old Newspapers.—The Newport Mercury, published at Newport, Rhode Island, completed the hundredth year of its existence last Saturday, June 12, the first number of that journal having been issued June 12, 1758. It was founded by James Franklin, and his press—the one on which he and his younger brother, Dr. Benjamin Franklin so often worked—has remained in the office to the present day, a venerable relic. The present publishers are F. A. Pratt & Co. They stereotyped for circulation on the centennial anniversary of the Mercury, a fac-simile of its issue for Dec'r 19, 1758—the earliest number in their possession. It is a dingy little sheet, about 7x12 inches. The contents are letters from London descriptive of the then condition of political affairs in Europe, a short essay on agriculture, an account of the taking of Fort Duquesne from the French in November, 1758, sixteen ordinary advertisements, and one special notice inserted most conspicuously across the editorial page, to wit: "Any Person who plays well on a Violin, on Application to the Printer hereof, may be informed where he will meet with proper Encouragement."

Hector McNeill announces himself a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.
May 3, 1858. 8-te

FRANK N. ROBERTS announces himself a Candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.
May 17. 12te

THE LAW LIBRARY
OF THE
LATE HON. JOHN D. TOOMER,
FOR SALE.

THE valuable Law Library of the late Judge Toomer, consisting of upwards of 1000 bound Volumes, and several hundred Nos. unbound, has been deposited with the undersigned for sale. The books will be sold in sets, FOR CASH ONLY. They are generally in good order, though of course bearing marks of use. The prices have been fixed with reference to their condition.
Catalogues, with the price annexed to each volume, may be obtained on application to the subscribers.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Fayetteville, June 16, 1858.

LARGE SALE OF GOODS
AT AUCTION.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Cook & Johnson, for purposes therein specified, I will offer for sale at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of June next,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, HOLLOWWARE, IRON, NAILS, CROCKERY, AND GLASSWARE. A large and general assortment of all articles usually kept in the Hardware line.
The attention of Merchants and the public generally is called to this Sale, as furnishing a favorable opportunity for merchants to supply themselves or to replenish their stocks.
Terms liberal and made known at Sale.
W. McL. McKAY, Trustee.
May 3, 1858. 8-ts

100 BUSHELS SEED PEAS. For sale by W. H. CARVER & CO.
June 17. 20-3t

GLUE.
10 BARRELS of GLUE, of superior quality, for Distillers. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 17. 20-itf

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS.
ON hand a good assortment of these celebrated LAMPS. For brilliancy and economy they are not surpassed by any other light.
FLUID LAMPS altered to burn KEROSENE.
A supply of the *Pure Kerosene Oil* always on hand.
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 17. 20-itf

Drugs, Chemicals, &c.
100 OZ. SULPH. QUININE;
Cod Liver Oil Jelly,—Valeniate;
Ammonia, Sulphate Cinchona;
Sulphate Quinidia, Padophyllin;
Leptandrin, Beeberina;
Iodide Potas. Extract Bark;
Syrup of the Phosphates, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
A very large assortment of TRUSSES. Just received by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 17. 20-itf

TO
Turpentine Distillers and others.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has this day engaged Mr. LEONARD BELLINGRATH, Sr, who is well known as a first rate Copper-Smith, and is prepared to execute all orders in the line of Copper-smithing with despatch, such as Turpentine Stills; Copper, Steam and Water Pipes; Pumps; Iron Smoke Stacks, and all other Copper and Sheet Iron works. Repairing of all kinds of Copper-smith work, attended to. All orders promptly attended to.
M. A. BAKER,
Opposite the Post Office.
☞ The highest price paid for old Copper by
M. A. BAKER.
June 16. 20tf

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of naval stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
Wilmington, June 10, 1858. 18-6mi

KEROSENE LAMPS.
FOR sale by
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
May 22. 13-1mi

KEROSENE OIL,
LIGHT COLORED, just rec'd and for sale by
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
May 22. 13-1mi

K. M. MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.
☞ Usual advances on Consignments. ☜

1858.
SPRING SUPPLY.
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Teas, Flavoring Extracts, Brushes, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Pure Wines, Gin and Brandy, Varnishes, London Porter, Glass-Ware, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glues, &c., &c., &c.
The subscriber invites the attention of Physicians and others to his large and select stock, embracing every article in his line, all of which are of first rate quality.
Particular attention paid to orders, and satisfaction guarantied.
JAS. N. SMITH,
ruggist and Chemist.
April 10. 1-1tf

CHATHAM COUNTY POLITICS, CROPS, &c

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

PITTSBOROUGH, June 17, 1858.

The wheat crop in Chatham is fine; the rust which threatened it, seems to have given way, and it is a universal remark that every field of wheat in the County looks like a large yield. The oat crop is small, except the winter oats, and that having been sown in the fall, is now in height and fulness of ears equal almost to the wheat crop. There can be no doubt that it is a waste of land and seed to sow oats in the Spring season; the same land and the same seed put in during the month of October, will yield four-fold of a similar crop put into the ground in February or March.

The candidates for the Legislature, of the Democratic party, are, Stephen W. Cotten in the Senate; Oliver McMath, John A. Moore, and Turner Bynum, in the Commons. The opposition have no candidate for the Senate yet; Benjamin Howze and Thos. B. Long, however, have both announced themselves as Senatorial candidates,—Long being a regular old-line Democrat, and Howze a Whig once, but now Buchanan man, and for distribution and internal improvements by the State. Wm. P. Taylor, Gaston Albright, and Thomas Farrar, representing the American Whigs of the county, are candidates for the House of Commons; all of them for distribution. The first named candidates (the Democratic ticket) are not agreed upon the question of distribution. Some of them don't want to meet the question; others say they are not opposed to distribution, and if the people want it they will vote for it; and none will have the hardihood to come out and oppose it on the stump. This shows which way the wind blows in Chatham, and they are beginning already to say, "If there was any chance to get it we would vote for it, and for the men who are advocating it; but are afraid it is too late to try."

A LARGE EAGLE CAPTURED BY A LADY!

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

RICHMOND COUNTY, June 8, 1858.

A few days ago as a party of gentlemen, of whom I had the good fortune to be one, were passing the road near Little's Mills, our attention was arrested by some considerable show of excitement just before us. On arriving at the scene of action we found a lady of the neighborhood seated in her carriage holding the reins, and in an excited manner giving directions to her driver, who was engaged in an interesting rencounter with a large eagle, which had been wounded so as to be disabled from flying. For some time the contest was doubtful, the boy now making an advance, and then being repulsed by the blows of the eagle, which were dealt in no slight manner both by wings and claws. The lady continued to give the boy some important hints as to how he might take advantage of his opponent, until finally, his eagleship was captured. And then such a treat the company enjoyed in the way of some happily expressed thoughts which the occasion drew forth from the lady captor, in connection with this "bird of liberty." Of course all felt very patriotic, and were at once carried back to the times of '76.

It is common to declaim against "Woman's Rights" as defined in Conventions, so called, and I do not know that making 4th of July Orations is numbered among those "rights;" but if the remarks which fell from the lips of the lady on this occasion be taken as a specimen, I think the sex has a peculiar *talent* for speeches of that character. And whether they ever exercise it or not in a public way, should either of the gentlemen present at the capture of the said eagle, ever have occasion to speak of the 'bird of liberty,' they will have to aid them some fine "gems of thought" to which the said lady gave expression. At her request I took the noble bird in possession, and he is now to be seen at the store of Cox, Austin & Co., where he is doing well:—feasting on birds and rabbits. "Long live" the eagle and "the Republic." F.

Letter to the Editors dated

WADESBOROUGH, June 15, 1858.

We have had a fine rain, and our corn and cotton looks well, though small for the season. Wheat is cut off at least a third, by frost. In the upper part of the county, the bug has injured it very much, and I understand that some fields are not worth cutting.

The Pension Frauds in Johnston County.—A letter from Raleigh to the Charleston Courier, giving an account of the proceedings of the U. S. District Court, says:—

"The case of the United States against John W. Gully, for defrauding the Pension Office and forging land warrants, was compromised. When called, in accordance with the agreement, he plead guilty, and was sentenced, under the compromise, to pay four thousand dollars and be imprisoned three years. The judge, when passing sentence, remarked, that were it not for the age of the prisoner—which was represented as sixty-seven years—and his being afflicted with an incurable disease, he would not be satisfied with the punishment inflicted, but would have imprisoned him for a longer time.

"This, as I learned the particulars, is a singular case. It appears that when the present Commissioner of Pensions went into office, having occasion to refer to the last Census Report, he made the singular discovery that in the entire State of New York, according to that Report, there were but *four* Revolutionary widows drawing pensions, while in the small county of Johnston, in North Carolina, there were *six*. Suspecting all was not right, he sent an agent to that county to examine and find out. The agent soon discovered that the *whole six* had been dead twenty, or thirty or more years, and that this man Gully had not only drawn their pensions regularly, but forged the claim for bounty land, certifying the affidavits, &c., before himself as magistrate."

Rifle Practice.—In the last *North British Review* there is an interesting article upon rifle practice. A great deal is said about the Enfield rifle, which appears to be an improvement on the Minie. But it proves, on trial, to be far inferior to a rifle with which a Colonel Jacobs, who is on service in India, has been practising at Kurochee. The Enfield rifle is only accurate up to 800 yards, but the rifle prepared by Col. Jacobs, of 32 guage capacity, and pronounced by him to be "more handy and convenient in every respect, can certainly strike an object of the size of a man once out of every three times, at the distance of 1,000 yards, while its full effective range is 2,000 yards." Col. Jacobs, it seems, has not only improved the bullet, upon the shape of which, almost entirely, depends the length of the range, but he has invented a shell which he fires from his rifle and with which he exploded an ammunition box at the distance of 1200 yards, at the ninth shot. This was a very important result; but it is thrown into the shade by that obtained on a second trial. On this occasion, a powder box was set up, at the distance of 1800 yards (forty yards over a mile). It was ten feet square, and contained a charge of about five hundred pounds of gunpowder. A number of other rifles, besides that of Col. Jacobs, were fired, but the Jacobs rifle carried the day, the shell striking and exploding the box on the twenty-first shot.

There are said to be 802 nunneries in Spain, with 20,913 nuns in them.

A People's Party in Delaware.—The citizens of Delaware opposed to the Administration held a very large meeting at Dover on the 10th, with Senator Spruance in the chair. The platform adopted with loud cheers, section by section, was in substance as follows, viz:

That the name of the party be "The People's Party"; That its principles be:

That the citizens of the Territories be allowed to settle their own institutions and their own forms of government.

That the constitution of every new State be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection before being accepted by Congress.

That a tariff for revenue be laid with incidental protection to home industry.

That when the revenue of the Government exceeds the expenditure, such excess as may be derived from the sale of the public lands shall be divided among the States, both old as well as new

That the importation of foreign criminals and paupers be prohibited.

The meeting was one of the largest ever held in Dover. The State House was unable to contain the crowd, and they had to adjourn outside Among those present, a large number voted for Mr. Buchanan.

The People's Meeting in Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia papers come to us filled with accounts of the great American labor and American protection Union meeting of the people, held in that city last night. The National Hall was literally packed, and great enthusiasm manifested. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Collamer, Simmons and Cameron, of the Senate; Humphrey Marshall, and E. J. Morris, of the House, and Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana.

The Mormons.—More War Rumors.—General Johnston seems not to be convinced of the peaceful intentions of the Mormons. His dispatches seem to be of a very different tenor from those of Governor Cumming. He informs General Scott that instead of surrendering, the Mormons are fortifying themselves at every point;—that instead of submitting quietly to the federal rule, they are prepared to give battle to the troops and are still determined to resist their entrance at every hazard. There is a strange discrepancy in these reports. Both came East by the same Express, but, Gen. Johnston's are said to be five days later than those of the governor. It can scarcely be supposed that his sources of information were the best, because Governor Cumming is in Salt Lake City,—among the Mormons, and in direct communication with them,—while General Johnston is a hundred miles off, and dependent for his knowledge entirely upon the reports of spies and deserters. The probabilities, certainly, are against the superior accuracy of his information.

While it seems impossible to reconcile the views of Gov. Cumming and Gen. Johnston, there is one fact which may throw a degree of light on the discrepancy. The Governor is solicitous for peace, while the General strongly inclines to war.

The Administration is now fearful that Gov. Cumming has been deceived. The next despatches will be looked for with intense interest.

Many gentlemen conversant with Utah affairs, think the President acted prematurely in proclaiming peace. Private accounts from Salt Lake represent Gov. Cumming as almost a prisoner, and the Mormon leaders as exercising full sway over the minds of the people.

The Western Deluge.—They do everything on a grand scale out West. Even their Horrors, and Awful Catastrophes, are proverbially more horrible and more awful than any occurring elsewhere. Their Crévasses, just now, literally in the full tide of successful operation on all the great rivers, beat everything of the kind on record for years. Streams not more than a few yards wide in ordinary seasons, have burst their banks and spread out, all of a sudden, to the magnitude of mighty lakes—sweeping off everything before them, and occasioning a destruction of property of all kinds which can only be estimated by millions. Within the memory of the oldest settler, the like has never been seen before, and we trust the like will never be witnessed again. These dreadful inundations, in many respects, are likely to prove a national misfortune. Great havoc has been made in the growing crops. The great corn-growing region, the Wabash bottom, has for some time past been entirely inundated, presenting to the sight a vast sea of water, and entirely destroying the hope that it can be made available for its usual crop this year. From all along the line of the Mississippi, the Missouri, and their tributaries, our advices are equally disheartening. The Illinois river is also at a fearful height. In some places the villages, it is said, appear to stand in an ocean of water; in others the inhabitants have taken refuge in the upper stories. An immense amount of valuable stock has been destroyed. All the smaller streams in that region are swollen to the greatest extent. The Ohio has been bank full for some weeks. The Scioto and the Miamis are also at flood height, in some places being without their banks, and overflowing the adjoining bottoms. Some of the Ohio farmers have given up all hopes in regard to planting corn, and these have usually been among the heaviest producers.—*N. Y. Express.*

Crops Destroyed.—The amount of sugar destroyed by the inundation in Louisiana is estimated at fifty thousand hogsheads,—worth $3,000,000. The cotton destroyed by the overflow on the banks of the Mississippi, it is said, will be 100,000 bales, whose value would probably be $4,000,000. In the Wabash Valley, as represented by the Evansville *Journal*, the losses by the farmers and property-owners will certainly be equally as heavy.

Captain Chatard and General Walker.—During the trial of Gen. Walker, at New Orleans, Chatard, who was one of the witnesses and whose exploits in connection with the great general are well known, answered the question, "What instructions he had, and why he had acted in a certain way?" by the *naive* reply, "*That he had no instructions that he or anybody else could make head or tail of; that he knew that the Government expected him to do something, and that he did not know what on earth to do.*"

The Fecundity of Flies.—The flies are beginning to become numerous and troublesome. The streets and the houses will soon be full of them. The ingenuity of man has not yet invented agents that can destroy them as fast as they come. Nor is this to be wondered at, when it is known that from a single fly more than two millions of these pests are produced in one summer.

The correspondent of an eastern paper tells of the death of a Mr. Aben, in Clinton county, Iowa, caused by the breath of a "blow snake." Mr. A., being a new settler, was entirely ignorant of the nature of the "blow snake," and seeing one he got close enough to strike it, when the snake suddenly raised itself up, and blew in its pursuer's face, causing Mr. Aben to inhale the breath of the animal, poisonous enough to cause the death of the unfortunate man in a short time.

A Methodist minister, detailing his experience on a certain circuit, counted twenty-six children that were named after him, and added that during the year he received as compensation for his labor thirteen dollars.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

A SEVERE REBUKE.—The last N. C. Presbyterian contains a long and well written article on the late fight of the candidates for Governor, in which that act of undignified passion is severely and most justly condemned. After giving both the candidates credit for talents of a high order, the Presbyterian says:—

"We do not undertake to decide which of the two is chiefly to blame; which was the aggressor, and which was first to apologize for the gross offence against gentility, morals and religion. Both have committed a great public wrong. Both have violated the trust reposed in them by the parties which sustain them. Both have shown their incapacity for self-government, and it is to be feared their incapacity for the government of others. For the first time in the history of our State, the two aspirants for this high honor have struck and gouged each other before a public audience. They invited the people to assemble and hear a discussion on grave public affairs In their simplicity, the people accepted the invitation, and oh! shame, where is thy blush! they were entertained with a fight, like those which occur in bear gardens and bar-rooms!

"Mournful and humiliating spectacle! Never before witnessed in North Carolina, may its like never be witnessed again! It will indeed be proof of a degenerate age, if the people in their might do not rise up to condemn the act. They can wipe out the reproach resting upon the State by uttering such a rebuke for this outrage upon public morals as will forever deter Gubernatorial candidates from engaging in these discreditable conflicts. It is not true to say, in palliation of what has occurred, that it was unavoidable, and that these collisions are the necessary results of the existing mode of conducting a popular campaign. Heretofore such campaigns have been conducted without such results, and in some cases the utmost cordiality has been maintained. During the twenty odd years in which the election has been given to the people, the citizens of North Carolina have never had cause to rebuke the candidates for such unworthy behavior as was witnessed by the crowd at Beaufort. If during that long period, it was not found necessary for the distinguished and honorable men who presented themselves before the people, to yield to passionate impulses, to utter angry words, and from words proceed to blows, it is not necessary now. Parties were fortunate in their selection of men. This year one or both have made an unwise choice. Arguments have been the weapons used heretofore. The fist is the potent weapon now.

"The character of the candidates in previous years has saved them and the State from such degradation. Two men of eminent talents but passionate temper have broken up the old order, and taught the people the necessity of selecting men of cool heads and well governed hearts as well as of brilliant minds. None will envy them the reputation they have gained, as it is to be hoped that none will follow the example they have set.

"It is time for our Gubernatorial candidates to discontinue this practice of "stumping" the State. It is productive of no possible good, but the prolific source of grievous evils. It involves a waste of time, health and money on the part of the candidates; it lowers the dignity of their position, and cannot fail to lessen their self-respect. It confers no benefit upon the people, as they gain very little information and certainly not enough to compensate them for the time they lose.

"Another very serious objection is that a platform discussion before an excited multitude affords no test of the fitness of the candidate. Declamation and anecdote throw merit and integrity in the shade. A few stories well told, with a spice of vulgarity thrown in to make them acceptable, bold assertions, easy self-confidence and the faculty of *retort*, are more likely to make a favorable impression upon a popular audience than plain solid arguments and moral worth.

"The late difficulty at Beaufort should direct the public mind to this subject. The press and the people should demand the discontinuance of the present mode of conducting the canvass. Let it cease henceforth and forever. Thus similar difficulties will be avoided hereafter, and some good be brought out of this great evil."

Before we proceed to make a remark or two which we think the occasion calls for from us, we must say that we think the Presbyterian is wrong about the *gouging*. We have seen no such account of the affair. Black eyes there were indeed, if we may believe the statements; but they appear to have been caused by blows, and not by that most vulgar process of gouging.

And now as to the practice of stumping the State. We confess that we have been rather disposed to favor it, for the single reason that the people had giant intellects before them, from whom, while they witnessed a gentlemanly and dignified and able discussion of measures of public policy, they certainly obtained a vast deal of information which many of them, who do not read, could get in no other way. That was the case in the days of Morehead and Saunders, of Graham and Hoke, of Manly, and in some respects of others of the candidates. But two years ago, a faithful picture was drawn by a writer in this paper, of the appearance of the actual Governor of the State, stripped almost to the buff, sweating and speaking and speaking and sweating, which on the whole, considering the office he actually held, we are inclined to think was even more disgusting than the late fight of those who were as yet only candidates.

Every other consideration except the dissemination of information being thus, as we thought, opposed to the practice;—especially the facts that none but rich men and professional talking men could encounter it; and that they do so at the imminent risk of health and life;—we must admit that the exhibitions of the last and the present campaign are conclusive against it.

But there is still a stronger evil likely to grow out of the present campaign, which we mention with some hesitation and reluctance. We allude to the disastrous effect likely to be produced to the cause of internal improvements by the controversy which has sprung up between the rival candidates on that subject, if as there is so much reason to suppose, the *people* side with their candidates.

There was a time, not very distant, when the old Whig party, aided by a few enlightened and patriotic democrats, bore the brunt of the battle in favor of rail roads for developing the rich but hidden resources of the State. It needed only the result of a few completed works to force the democrats into the support of the system. We had thus arrived at that happy condition in which no party could exclusively claim the honor, nor was bound exclusively to assume the responsibility, of such works, and of such taxation as is indispensable to their completion. The State is undoubtedly thriving, even under the generally injudiciously located works already completed. Its productions have increased, though not at all as yet in proportion to their future increase; its lands are far more valuable, because of the increased productiveness, and because people are not as formerly running off from them to the new States; its population, the best that any State in the world can boast of, are tempted to remain in the land of their fathers, and to improve it. And perhaps more than all these, the *character of the State is elevated*, in proportion to the deep depression it would have experienced if we had done nothing to keep pace with our neighbors.

In the midst of these actual benefits and larger hopes for the good old State, an attempt is made to array a great party against any further taxation or any further appropriation for internal improvements from the State Treasury. The people are excited by truly eloquent but very highly colored statements of the burdens of taxation, and of the dangers of bankruptcy. And the opposition presses of the State, contrary to all their antecedents, which were liberal and enlightened, have generally joined in the hue and cry.

We cannot do so. When we heard that Mr. McRae would be a candidate, we did not wait for a full exposition of his views. He was our townsman, a man of decided ability, in favor of distribution, and also in favor of the greatest State work now in progress, and now struggling manfully without State aid. We could not but prefer him, democrat as he is, to his competitor, with whom we have nothing in common except that he favors Internal Improvements.

We could have stood Mr. McRae's impracticable scheme of aid to the Western road, for we feel assured that he is sincere in it. But we could *not* stand his poisoning the public mind (we use the term in no offensive sense) by eloquent appeals against State aid and taxation—involving, of course, a full stop to our system, for nothing can be done—(excepting, as we hope, the Western rail road)—without State aid. We therefore, some weeks ago, came to the determination to stand neutral in this contest. But, whilst we felt it due to Mr. McRae to cause him to be informed of our dissent from his views, we did not mean to say any thing about it publicly. We now do so only because we are freely mentioned in some quarters as his supporters, and it is reported that Mr. McRae himself, in one of his speeches, spoke of us as Judge Ellis's organ. If he did so, he is greatly mistaken. The only thing that we have done that has the remotest bearing that way, was to give a brief but faithful account of his speech here—an account which we are assured Judge Ellis has repeatedly and uniformly admitted to be correct—but which was written and published without the remotest knowledge of its contents by the Judge, whom we did not see nor hear from after he spoke, and with whom we had no conversation on the subject before.

We hope we shall not be quoted hereafter as for either of the candidates. It has been and will be our endeavor to keep our readers fully and accurately informed on all points of interest as they occur. We have avoided, as we hope and believe, injustice to either candidate.

Our friends of the Presbyterian will therefore see that they have done us injustice (unwittingly we know) if they include us among those who, in giving an account of the fight, and blaming Judge Ellis for the first insult, "are disposed to cast the chief blame upon the candidate of the opposite party, and as far as possible excuse their own candidate. It has been easy to detect the political affinities of each journal from its particular version of the fracas." We have no candidate.

MAYOR TIEMANN AND THE SWINDLES.—The victims of bogus lotteries, gift enterprises, &c., in the country are sending to Mayor Tiemann some rare specimens of the art of "catching gudgeons." They want the Mayor to "pitch into the scoundrels generally," and to get back their money. Their love of gain and of the knowledge how to perform wonders must have been intense indeed to have made them the dupes of a quack who professed to teach them "how to court an American woman, a French woman, a red-haired woman, a German woman, a Spanish woman, a quadroon, and a Quakeress; how to make one dollar appear like and be satisfactorily received as two dollars; how to become invisible; how to enter buildings in the day time, while any number of people are in, and remove the contents without being seen, and to do a great number of things equally wonderful and probable, in which love secrets figure conspicuously."

The scoundrel who has been sending circulars to Post Masters in this State offering to furnish them with counterfeit gold and silver coins, such exact imitations of the genuine as to defy detection, hails from Albany, New York. His address (fictitious) has been sent to us, and we know of no better disposition to make of it than to hand it over to the indefatigable Mayor of New York, who will doubtless make short work with its owner.

MINISTER TO SPAIN.—It is stated by the letter writers that the President will appoint Hon. Warren Winslow Minister to Spain, in place of Gen. Dodge.

CANDIDATES.—Hon. Richard S. Donnell has been nominated for the Senate, and Thos. Sparrow and Samuel Windlay Esqs., for the Commons, by the American party of Beaufort County, N. C.

THE RAIL ROAD IN TOWN.—The laying of the superstructure of the Western Rail Road is progressing with great rapidity. On Friday last it crossed Gillespie street, 150 yards South of the Town House, and to-day will cross Hay street, opposite the Post Office, 300 yards West of the Town House, and nearly two miles from the river, where the track begins. The work is done in the very best manner, the ground being almost a dead level, and the sills and rails of the best quality. The locomotive will be put on in a few days.

Of course we cannot hope to have a railroad without having those inevitable accompaniments, rail road accidents. Already we have to chronicle two. A little girl was somewhat hurt, not seriously, by falling from a hand car which children had been amusing themselves with, whenever it was not employed by the workmen; and one of these hand cars ran off the track, without hurting any person.

THE U. S. ARSENAL.—Among the appropriations in the Army Bill of the late session, we notice one of $25,000 "for an additional timber and carriage storehouse at the North Carolina Arsenal."

MILITARY ELECTION.—The field and commissioned officers of the 4th Brigade of N. C. Militia voted on Saturday last for a Brigadier General, in place of Gen. A. D. McLean resigned. There were three candidates; Maj. Walter Draughon, of Fayetteville, Col. John A. Richardson, of Bladen, and Maj. John A. Spears, of Harnett. Returns have been received from three counties, as follows:

	Draughon.	Spears.	Richardson.
Cumberland,	36	3	00
Sampson,	11	3	00
Harnett,	2	12	00
	49	18	00

Col. C. E. Leete, not a candidate, received one vote in this county. Moore, Bladen and Columbus are yet to be heard from.

PROPOSED NEW PAPER.—Andrew J. Stedman, Esq., proposes to publish at Pittsborough, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, "The Southern Confederacy, and Cape Fear and Deep River Advertiser." Terms $2 per annum, in advance.

Stedman's Magazine is discontinued, and Mr. S. says that he will be glad to furnish the Advertiser to those who have paid for the Magazine, or, if the paper is not desired, he will return their money to his Magazine subscribers.

A GOOD SIGN.—Immense gatherings of the people have taken place in Philadelphia, and in Dover, Delaware, to organize for the Congressional Canvass which commences in a number of States during the present year. See the brief reports of proceedings in the preceding page. *Nothing was said at either meeting about slavery.* It is to be hoped that the Northern people are tiring of the senseless agitation on this subject.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1860.—The Washington States has been very much excited by the refusal of Congress to transfer the war-making power to the President. The country, it says, is suffering under accumulated outrages, and the old leaders of the Democracy are too cowardly to resent them. We are therefore, according to the States, to have a re-organization of the party, new leaders, a Presidential contest in 1860 on none of the old issues, but on a foreign policy. When the new leaders are in we are to whip England, Spain, Mexico, and the "rest of mankind."

PLENTY OF MONEY.—The bids for a new issue of $4,000,000 of Treasury notes were opened at Washington City on Monday last, and amounted to $28,635,000, or more than seven times the amount wanted. The new Loan of $20,000,000, authorised by Congress, will give an opportunity for the investment of this large amount seeking it.

The Intelligencer's New York Correspondent says that money is abundant there, and that capitalists are seeking safe rather than speculative investments. The new loan of twenty millions at five per cent. will not only be taken with alacrity, but there will probably be bids for ten times the amount.

MISSED THE FIGURE.—The Petersburg Intelligencer says that a single figure, 0, will suffice to sum up the results of the late sessions of Congress. The Intelligencer, as it seems to us, has made a slight mistake. Had it printed seven noughts, with a dollar mark and a figure 9 prefixed, it would have come nearer the truth.

SALE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Southern Pacific Railroad, consisting of the twenty miles in running order, iron, cars, track, appurtenances, and all other property belonging thereunto, together with the rights and franchises appertaining to the old company, was sold on the 2d inst. Dr. J. M. Sanders, of Harrison County, Texas, was the purchaser, at $40,000, of this vast property, estimated by many to be worth $100,000,000. A new company has been organized for the prosecution of the work.

A QUARRELSOME COUNTRY.—Mr. Bright, in a speech in Parliament on the 5th inst., said that England was now at war with one-half the human race. She has 15,000 men and 70 ships in China alone. He said also, that he doubted whether all her operations would be attended with the slightest benefit to trade, for which they are undertaken.

A NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established in the County of Yadkin between East Bend and Mt. Nebo, called "Five Mile Fork."

STATE BONDS.—We note sales of North Carolina Bonds in New York at 97; Virginia Bonds at 93¾; Tennessee 93; Missouri 86¾.

YANKEE ASSURANCE.—The Editors of the Columbus Enquirer have received from the agents in New York a printed advertisement descriptive of a "patent diaper for infants," and of its many advantages, with a modest intimation at the bottom that if they will copy it they shall "have a diaper sent in payment."

The Enquirer has no idea of becoming the butt of ridicule, and indignantly declines the proposition.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

CAPE RACE, June 17.

The steamship "*Vanderbilt*" passed here Wednesday morning with London dates of the 9th inst., being twenty hours earlier news than has ever been received before. The time of running was about *seven days and twenty hours!*

Later advices from India had been received. Gen. Ross had defeated the Rebels who were making another stand at Calkee.

Nena Sahib had attempted to escape to Central India.

From China also later advices had been received by telegraph from Malta. They embrace, however, nothing of a startling nature.

A despatch from Pekin directs the plenipotentiaries of the western powers to return to Canton, as the new imperial commissioner is gathering his forces to recapture the city, and was expected to succeed.

The London papers contain interesting articles in reference to the outrages upon American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico.

The despatch says nothing of any further proceedings in Parliament in relation thereto, and the presumption is that nothing had occurred.

There had been an extraordinary and fearful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, causing the loss of many lives and a large amount of property.

Affairs between France and Spain look complicated. The French ambassador had returned to Paris. The reason is not stated.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Sales of cotton for three days 22,000; on speculation 5,000; exporters 1,000. The market closed weak but unchanged. Manchester reports favorable. Breadstuffs downward; closed slightly lower. Provisions steady. Rosin advanced one penny. Spirits turpentine steady. Money unchanged. Consols closed Tuesday at 95¼.

LATER FLOM SALT LAKE—NEWS FROM CAPT. MARCY.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.

A despatch received from St. Josephs, on the 15th inst., by U. S. express at Booneville, says that the Salt Lake mail arrived last night, bringing dates from Camp Scott to May 29.

At the last accounts, Capt. Marcy's train was on the Cherokee trail, 200 miles from Fort Bridger.

Colonel Hoffman had reached the Big Sandy creek, 78 miles from Fort Bridger.

The Mormons were all leaving the valley and going to a place called Provo, forty miles from Salt Lake City, which, it is said, they intend fortifying to avoid further molestation.

Gen. Johnston was to leave for Salt Lake City as soon as provisions reached him, independent of the arrival of Captain Marcy.

Seventy Mormon families have applied for and received protection at Camp Scott.

Capt. Harris, with 250 head of cattle, was met fifteen miles this side of the camp. The troops for two weeks previous had been living on eight ounces and a half of beef per diem.

China.—A letter from China to the New York Post, states that the plenipotentiaries at Shanghai have agreed to make the following demands upon the Chinese Government:—1st. The opening of the coast and great rivers of China to foreign commerce; 2d. The access of foreigners to the interior, under the restrictions of passports; 3d. A reduction of duties on certain articles of commerce; 4th. Residence of an embassy at Pekin; 5th. Indemnity—but no territory.

The New York Christian Advocate publishes the following intelligence from a gentleman whom we suppose to be an American missionary in China:

FUH CHAU, China, March 22, 1858.

It is currently reported that the Emperor is dead. The Russian embassy received letters from Pekin, dated on last Christmas day, stating that the Emperor then was very sick; that his lower limbs were entirely paralyzed, and that he could not live much longer. The English embassy received news via Canton from Pekin, dated in February, 1858, to the effect that the Emperor is dead. This report, however, is not credited here. The report of the Emperor's dangerous illness seems to be well authenticated; and it is highly probable his death may soon add a fresh complication to the present negotiations, and furnish another link to the chain of great events by which God is opening up this mighty empire to the Gospel of his Son. R. S. MACLAY.

The N. Y. Commercial says, however, that advices three weeks later than the above have been received, via England, including official despatches from the English embassy to the British Government, in which no mention is made even of the Emperor's illness.

The Army and Navy.—The sum of $25,000 was recently appropriated by Congress for the purchase of the best breech-loading arms, and this sum will not be expended until a Board of Ordnance officers has determined, by a fair trial, which is the best. A Board, consisting of Maj. A. Mordecai, Capt. T. J. Rodman, and Maj. T. T. S. Laidley, will meet at West Point for that purpose on the 10th of next month.

The Senate, at its last executive session on Wednesday, confirmed the following important nominations: Brevet Brigadier General W. S. Harney to be a Brigadier General; Lieut. Col. P. St. George Cooke, of 2d Dragoons, to be a Colonel; Maj. M. S. Howe, 2d Dragoons, to be a Lieut. Colonel; Capt. L. P. Graham, 2d Dragoons, to be a Major.

The Senate also confirmed Wm. A. Kirkland of N. C. to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, *vice* Lt. T. Lee Walker deceased.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—Should the anticipations of the friends of the Atlantic Telegraph be realized, we shall be able to receive daily and hourly intelligence from all parts of Europe on and after about this day week.

Emigration.—Twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-four immigrants have arrived at New York since January, showing a decrease of forty-six thousand five hundred and ninety-seven, when compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Industrious Old Lady.—Mrs. Betsey Eastman, of Hopkintoh, N. H., on her ninety-eighth birthday, spun over five skeins of stocking yarn, and has, during the past year, spun over one hundred skeins of yarn, and knit about fifty pairs of stockings and socks.

Taking the Quarter.—During the trial of a case in the Essex Common Pleas at Newburyport on Monday, a witness who was brought from Plaistow, N. H., was asked by District Attorney Abbott, "Didn't you boast, when you lived in Newburyport, that you were the greatest liar in the city?" The witness looked wise for a minute or two before he answered: Oh, I know what you mean. You see I went into a room one night, and found half a dozen fellows who seemed to be telling stories. Says one of them, 'Here's——, he'll take the money. What money?' I asked. 'That quarter on the table,' was the answer; 'the man that tells the biggest lie takes it.' I merely told them that I shouldn't try for it, as I never told a lie in my life, *and they gave me the quarter.*"

They have got a fellow in jail in Chicago, for swindling. He dried snow and sold it for salt.

THE CROPS.—*Caswell County.*—The Milton Chronicle of the 18th inst., "regrets to learn that the rust and joint worm are making sad havoc in Caswell with one of the most promising Wheat crops witnessed for many years."

Forsyth County.—The Salem Press of the 18th inst. says:

After a dry "spell" of weather, we had copious rains on Saturday and Sunday, followed by several cool days.

Our farmers are now complaining of *rust* in the wheat, but we presume the harvest will turn out "better than was expected!"

Franklin County.—The crops in this section, we believe, says a correspondent of the Petersburg Express, are very good. The wheat crop, in defiance of the rust, is said to be excellent. We heard a farmer say yesterday, that he believed there would be more wheat made in this county this year than ever had been before in one year.

WHAT RAILROADS DO.—The Winston Sentinel has been informed by "a gentleman who has established a steam mill in this vicinity, since the building of the Central road, that he is now paying annually to the farmers of this county twenty thousand dollars for wheat. Ten years ago we venture to say that that much wheat was not scarcely even raised in the county, and sold for less money, or rather was not sold at all."

Fictitious Addresses.—Postmaster General's Recent Order.—The Postmaster General, with a view to breaking up the numerous swindling schemes carried on through the mails, such as bogus lotteries, gift enterprises, &c. &c., has issued an order to the postmaster at New York, requiring all communications to fictitious addresses, to be sent to the Dead Letter Office. The design of this is excellent enough, and the order will certainly defeat the nefarious schemes of a large class of operators in New York, many of whom have recently been exposed through the vigilance of Mayor Tiemann.

But we are disposed to consider the practicability and the propriety of the order equally doubtful. Who shall determine what is a fictitious address? Let the principle be admitted that the Department can of right pry into the affairs of individuals, and one cannot say where its action will stop short of despotism.—*Pet. Express.*

Promise and Performance.—Mr. Buchanan's persistent demands for 'more money' do not sound much like his promised 'retrenchment.' But it is always the way with Democratic Presidents. Mr. Van Buren, when he came in, found our annual expenses seventeen millions, and almost doubled them before he went out. Mr. Polk found them twenty-two millions, and *he* doubled them. Gen. Pierce found them forty millions, and he very nearly doubled them. Mr. Buchanan, probably, is only trying to see whether he cannot double them again.

Ex-President Pierce is said to be engaged in writing a history of the Mexican war.

MARRIED,

In Smithville, N. C., on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, MOODY B. SMITH, Esq., to Miss MARGARET CURTIS, daughter of Nathaniel Curtis, Esq., of Concord, N. H.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 21.

BACON—	11 a 12½	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	12 a 13
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	29 a 30
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	45 a 50
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	11 a 11½	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10 a 10½	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny,	17 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	17 a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½ a 0	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	90 0 a 1 00
FLOUR—		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	5 00 a 5 15	N. C. Whiskey	00 a 0 40
Super.	5 00 a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	4 75 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	4 50 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn,	0 85 a 0 00	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	0 00 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	0 40 a 0 45	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 85 a 0 90	WOOL—	16 a 17
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 30 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,	3 50 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits,	39 a 40

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—No change.
Flour—Steady at quotations.
Corn—Market quite firm.
Wool—Wanted at quotations.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 19, 1858.

Turpentine, Virgin $4, Yellow 2 80, Hard 1 50. No transactions reported in Spirits Turpentine. Rosin, Common 1 10. Cotton, sales of 35 bales at 11.

At New York, Southern Flour 4 55 to 4 75 for mixed to good; 4 80 to 5 75 for fancy. Cotton more active, and an advance of ⅛; middling uplands 12. Spirits 48.

At Cheraw, sales of 60 bales of Cotton for the week ending on Monday last at 8 to 11.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. January 19.—Str Flora McDonald with goods for S J Hinsdale, C E Leete, W H Morrell & Co, H J McNeill & Co, E Lilly, Elkin Co, N C & M Jarrall, J A Craven, G McNeill, J Kyle, B Moffitt, A C Murrow, Wyatt & Nance, J M Worth & Son, Worth & Utley, Brower & Macon, A A McKethan, W Overby, S T Hawley & Son, Hon W Winslow, J A Leach, D & W McLaurin, D Murphy, Mrs M Banks, R E Heide, J N Smith, E W Willkings, W B Wright, G W Lawrence. Lutterloh's Line. June 19.—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for sundry persons.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 16.—Schrs Mary Emma, Iowa, Wave, and Arab fm Hyde county, Reindeer fm Balt, John, and H P Stoney fm N Y, Lamont DuPont fm Phila, W H Smith and D W Vaughn fm Boston, Hiawatha fm N Y, Sally Ann fm Hyde county, J C Manson fm Shallotte. 17.—Schrs Laura and Senora Isabel fm Shallotte. 18—Schr A J DeRosset fm New York, D B Bayles Jayne fm Philadelphia, Kate fm Tar Landing, Volant from Jacksonville. 19.—Barque Saranac from Bremen, Western Sea fm Boston.

STEAM MILL WANTED.

THE Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Co. want to purchase, by 1st July, a good Steam Mill. Applications to be made to James G. Cook, President, or to the undersigned, immediately.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y,
F. & A. P. R. Co.

June 21. 21-
Presbyterian and Carolinian 1t.

HERRING AND COD-FISH.

25 BBLS. extra trimmed Roanoke HERRING;
500 lbs. choice Cod Fish;
3 Kegs choice Goshen BUTTER.
Just received and for sale by

W. C. TROY.
June 21. 21-2t

Harper's and Godey's Magazines for July, just received E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

THE CANDIDATES for the Legislature in Cumberland and Harnett Counties, and the Candidates for the office of Sheriff, by agreement will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

At Carver's Creek,	Cumberland Co.,	July	12th.
" Black River,	" "	"	13th.
" Flea Hill,	" "	"	14th.
" Lock's Creek,	" "	"	15th.
" Cedar Creek,	" "	"	16th.
" Gray's Creek,	" "	"	17th.
" Quewhiffle,	" "	"	22d.
" 71st District,	" "	"	23d.
" Rockfish,	" "	"	24th.
" Barbecue,	Harnett "	"	26th.
" Upper Little River,	" "	"	27th.
" Stewart's Creek,	" "	"	28th.
" Grove,	" "	"	29th.
" Neill's Creek,	" "	"	30th.
" Buckhorn,	" "	"	31st.

At which times and places the several Captains will please order their Companies to parade.

June 15, 1858. 20-

BUGGY, DRAY AND CART
AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction on Wednesday morning, 23d inst., in front of Store of Cook & Johnson,
1 Double Buggy, nearly new;
1 Dray and Harness;
1 Cart.

JNO. H. COOK, Auct'r.
June 21. 1t

LAST CALL.

I HAVE a few Notes and Accounts that have not been paid yet, and all that are unsettled by the 10th of July will certainly be given to an officer for collection.

J. J. MOORE, Surviving Partner.
June 19. 21-3t

MOREHEAD.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS ON A CREDIT!

ON the 28th and 29th of July, 1858, at the City of Morehead.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
Pres. Shephard's Point Land Company.
June, 1858. 21-ts.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE HAYWOOD HIGH SCHOOL and FEMALE INSTITUTE, the former under the supervision of A. R. BLACK, A. M., and the latter under the supervision of P. C. SHAW and LADY, will commence their 3d Sessions the 2d Monday of July next.

For particulars address the undersigned or either of the teachers at Haywood.

JOHN W. SCOTT, Sec'y.
June 14, 1858. 20-6w*

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a note of hand for $75, signed by me as principal and Hector Patterson as security, made payable to C. L. Cook of Wilkes county, N. C. The said note was given about the latter part of February 1858, bearing interest from date, and will be due about the middle of November next.

As I have not received value for said Note, I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN PATTERSON,
Gilopolis, N. C.
June 10, 1858. 19*4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Martha Ann Price vs. William Price.

Petition for Divorce,—*a vinculo matrimonii.*

To WILLIAM PRICE:

TAKE NOTICE, that on Saturday the 28th day of August next, at the residence of Joseph Thompson, in the county of Robeson aforesaid, I shall proceed to take the deposition of Ona Ashley and others, to be read in evidence on the trial of a certain cause now pending in the Superior Court of Law of Robeson county aforesaid, wherein I am plaintiff in a petition filed by me against you for divorce,—when and where you can attend and cross examine the witnesses if you think proper.

MARTHA ANN PRICE.
June 16, 1858. 21*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

Lovedy Brown vs. Malcom Brown, et al.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elias Brown is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise the allegations therein set forth will be taken pro confesso, and the same heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in April, 1858.

21*6t] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

A. R. Kelly vs. A. C. Dickinson.

Attachment Levied on Four Town Lots.—Judgment Conditional, rendered for amount of Plaintiff's debt.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that A. C. Dickinson is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be made final and absolute against him, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Carthage, 4th Monday in April 1858.

21*3t] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term 1858.

Elizabeth Gilmore vs. Green B. Gilmore.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Green B. Gilmore, the defendant in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint of the said Elizabeth Gilmore, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Maurice Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of Chatham, at office, the 3d Monday in March 1858.

21*6t] MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

Shaw & Turner vs John R. McDonald.

Attachment levied on Land. Judgment conditional, rendered for amount of Plaintiffs' demand.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that J. R. McDonald is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for three weeks, for the said defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be made final and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs' debt.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in April 1858.

21*3t] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

U. S. District Court.—On Friday, Rev. G. W. Farabee, P. M. at Black Rock, in Brunswick county, was put on trial on a charge of abstracting letters from the mail. After a full trial, he was entirely acquitted. A verdict which all felt to be entirely just—the innocence of the accused being fully established.—*Ral. Spirit of the Age.*

Dividend.—The Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent., besides setting apart a fund for the redemption of its bonds falling due next January.

The Merchant's Bank of Newbern has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

MARRIED,

In St. John's Church, last evening, by the Rev. J. C. Huske, Mr. DAVID ANDERSON to Miss SALLIE W., daughter of the late Rev. Philip B. Wiley.

In Trinity Church, Stanton, Va., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., by the Rev. C. B. Dana, of Alexandria, the Hon. SAMUEL J. PERSON, of Wilmington, to Miss ELLEN TYLER, only daughter of the late Rev. Joseph D. Tyler, Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Staunton, Virginia.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. June 15.—Steamer Flora McDonald with goods for Mrs J A Worth, A A McKethan, G Lauder, Jos Utley, Mrs S M Swain, S J Hinsdale, J M Rose, D & W McLaurin, Geo McNeill, J N Smith, Deep River mfg Co., Blount's Creek Co., R C Heide, G Brandt, C W Andrews, Jno Shaw, Mrs M Banks, A Holmes, J & D G Worth, S T Hawley & Son, D McNatt, G Deming, Jos Ottarburg.

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE next Session will open on the second Monday in July. The course of instruction, as heretofore, will embrace all the studies preparatory to the different Colleges in the State, including such branches also as those not expecting to take a classical course may prefer. A high degree of intellectual culture is not our exclusive aim; moral training and physical development, being indispensable auxiliaries to a well cultivated mind, likewise receive their due share of attention. None need come expecting to be indulged in vicious or indolent habits: such will not be permitted to remain.

TERMS.

Primary English,	$ 8 00
Higher English and Arithmetic,	12 50
Languages and higher Mathematics,	17 50
Contingent per scholar,	50

Students will be charged from time of entering to end of the Session: no deduction for absence except from unavoidable causes. Board in good families in the village and vicinity at seven to nine dollars per month. CLEMENT DOWD, Principal.

Carthage, June 10, 1858. 19*6t

MONTGOMERY ACADEMY.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will commence on MONDAY THE 5TH OF JULY NEXT. Tuition, $8, $12, and $16 for a Session of twenty weeks. Board $7 per month, exclusive of lights. For particulars address the Principal at Pekin, N. C.

J. W. EWING, Principal.

June 8, 1858. 19*5t

PALMETTO ACADEMY,

IS situated in Marlboro' District, S., C., eight miles East of Bennettsville. Its 4th Session will commence on Monday, 5th July next, under the care of Mr. Dugald Patterson, Principal, and Miss Ann Smith, Assistant. The Trustees would respectfully call the attention of parents and guardians to a trial of their School.

Tuition per Session of Five months, viz:

Spelling, Reading and Writing,	$8 00
Eng. Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	10 00
Latin, Greek and higher Mathematics,	12 00

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood for $7 per month.

Students charged from the time of entering till the close of the Session, except in cases of protracted illness.

JESSE BETHEA,
PHILIP PARKER,
JACKSON ADAMS,
JOHN S. FLETCHER,
THOS. C. BUNDY,
ROBT. JOHNSON, } Trustees.

June 10, 1858. 19-*2t

VAUABLE TANNERY FOR SALE.

THE old and well-known Tannery in Salem, N. C., is now for sale. All who feel disposed to purchase can receive any desired information by applying to either of the subscribers or Mr. Chas. Brietz. Terms of payment will be made accommodating, and the property will be sold with or without the Stock, as the buyer may prefer, as soon as a fair price can be obtained. We will also sell a valuable Tanner and Currier.

F. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
R. W. WHARTON, } Trustees.

March 20, 1858. 97-*3mos

T. M. SMITH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant

WILL give his personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16, 1858. 7*6m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. John C. McNair, at May Term, 1858, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Robeson county, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate, to present the same within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment. NEILL McKAY, Ex'r.

June 1, 1858. 17*6t

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE;
—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon. G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.

THE Subscriber has lost or mislaid, or has had stolen from him, a note made by Nicholas Seely, with Wm. Jenkins security, for ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, dated 8th March 1858, and payable twelve months after date, made payable to Haywood Craven. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, and against paying it to any person but myself.

ISHAM CRAVEN.

Moffit's Mills, Randolph Co. June 10. 19-*3tpd

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a note of hand signed by me as principal and Hector Patterson as security, made payable to C. L. Cook of Wilkes county, N. C. The said note was given about the latter part of February 1858, bearing interest from date, and will be due about the middle of November next.

As I have not received value for said Note, I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN PATTERSON,
Gilopolis, N. C.

June 10, 1858. 19*3t

$20 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to William Townsend, of Richmond county, or in any jail of the State, so that he can get him, a negro man by the name of CALVIN, 5 feet 9 inches high, weighs about 165 pounds, rather brown complexion, has a mark on his middle finger of his right hand, of a whitlow. Said negro ranaway from me the 7th of April, and belonged to me at that time; he is supposed to be about Martin McDonald's, or from there to Lamont's turpentine orchard.

J. LUTHER.

Pekin, Montgomery Co., June 8. 19*3t

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS $230,326.28.

THIS Company has been in operation more than five years, and has paid its losses, amounting to $19,126 95, without any assessment: insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Policies issued to 1st of May, 1858, 2769.	
Amount of property now insured,	$1,474,922 84.
Amount premium notes now on hand,	$224,968 28.
Cash premiums received,	$32,317 41.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington.

A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS.

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

The Company invite applications.

May 21, 1858. 18-Y

Presbyterian and Carolinian copy.

GRAYSON SULPHUR SPRINGS,

CARROLL CO., VA.

HO, every one that thirsteth, come to our health-giving waters! which are still under the proprietorship of the subscriber, and will be open for the reception of visitors on the first of June, upon the following unprecedentedly *low terms*, viz:

Board, per month of 4 weeks,	$25 00
Do. per week,	7 00
Do. per day,	1 25

These justly celebrated waters consist of a cluster of 4 different Springs, to wit: White Sulphur, Red Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Sulphur and Chalybeate *combined*, and are noted for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofula, and all cutaneous affections, &c., and are located on the West side of Blue Ridge, on the margin of New River, amid scenery most wild and romantic, a region proverbial for health, abounding with fresh fish and a variety of game, and distant from Wytheville 16 miles by a good and new turnpike road, now being finished. Conveyances to be had at Wytheville.

WM. R. GLASCOCK.

May 21. 18-1m

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Archibald McDougald, late of the County of Cumberland, did on the 27th day of February last, in said County, kill and murder one Thomas Munroe, and that the said McDougald is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said Archibald McDougald may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION.

McDougald is about fifty years of age, of light hair and complexion, blue eyes, of quick speech, has a scar on the face near one of his jaws, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, is addicted to intoxication, and while drunk is turbulent and troublesome.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of [L. S.] the State, at Raleigh, this the Sixth day of March, A. D. 1858.

By the Governor, THOS. BRAGG.

PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

March 15. 93tf

CHAMPION'S PILLS.

WE would call the attention of persons afflicted with Chills and Fevers to this celebrated Pill, which owes its popularity to no puffing, nor to long, windy certificates—but solely to its own merits as a remedy which never fails to cure when taken according to directions accompanying each box. This Pill, unlike many others, contains no mineral, nor any injurious ingredient, and may be administered with perfect safety at all times, to young or old.

As a preventive against Chills, or any other type of Fever, it is recommended as unsurpassed; and in treatment of Fevers generally it is far superior to Quinine, or any preparation of Peruvian bark. A trial of its merits is all that is needed to insure it a favorable position in the estimation of even the most inveterate opposer of Proprietary or Patent prescriptions.

CHAMPION'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Enjoy the reputation of being at least as good, if not better, than any of the various cathartic Pills of the age, and are entirely free from all poisonous, mineral, or other injurious properties, and are highly recommended in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Sick Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Indigestion, &c., and diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood generally, they being by their composition equally adapted to either of the above cases as a general cathartic, good at all times when such medicines are required. We recommend them to the attention of all persons. Prepared by

F. M. SWYER & CO.,
Belleville, Illinois.

Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Also, in all the towns and cities, and by numerous country agents throughout the southern and western States and Territories.

F. M. SWYER & Co.,
Proprietors, Belleville, Ill's.

June 3, 1858. 16-6m

SMALL POX DEAD.

GENTLEMEN, you that wish to sell Likely Young NEGROES, Men, Boys, Women and Girls, for the highest cash prices, would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

J. A. McARTHUR.

June 5, 1858. 17-8mos.pd

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the 6th Section of the Western Rail Road, on Thursday night the 3d of June, a large Sorrel Horse MULE, with his mane and tail trimmed close and a small scar on his back caused from cart saddle. We will pay a liberal reward for his delivery, or any information leading to his recovery.

SMITH & O'BRIEN.

June 5, 1858. 17-1m

FOR SALE.

A DAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

LAST NOTICE.

THE undersigned has placed all his notes and accounts in the hands of Duncan McIntyre for collection. *All persons* indebted to him, who do not come forward by the 1st of August and pay up or confess judgment, will after that date find their papers in the hands of an officer.

DAN'L C. McINTYRE.

Laurinburgh, N. C., April 25, 1858. 8-3m

A. McRIMMON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 6, 1857. 22tf

MITCHELL'S FALLS.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY OF THE STATE

TO canvass the same, and procure subscribers' names for the sale and delivery of an excellent

LITHOGRAPHIC PICTURE,

taken upon the spot and gotten up in the finest style of the art, representing the place where the Rev. ELISHA MITCHELL lost his life in his explorations of the Black Mountains, in the Summer of 1857. Upon the receipt of Three Dollars, we will furnish to any person desirous of taking an Agency, Two Pictures, one tinted and one colored, as samples, with full particulars as to the terms of the agency, &c. We will offer inducements sufficient to make it pay an energetic agent. For further particulars address us at Asheville, N. C. LEWIS & DICKENSON.

P. S. Mr. Dickenson is also Agent for the Mt. Mitchell Monument Association, and during his tour through the State will receive subscriptions for that object. W. T. DICKENSON.

Feb'y 9, 1858. 85-6m

U. S. MAIL,

SALISBURY to ASHEVILLE.

FOUR HORSE COACHES.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC are respectfully requested to give this line a trial. They will find it to be the *cheapest*, NEAREST and BEST route WEST. My Coaches are fine, large, Nine and Fourteen Passenger Concord Coaches.

(No Hacks on the Road.)

My Horses are well trained and gentle, and I take pleasure in recommending the Drivers on this line as being the most sober, careful and gentlemanly Drivers to be found on any stage line.

Travellers will find this route a more pleasant one than any other, passing through Statesville by the Catawba Rail Road Bridge, Newton, Morganton, Marion, Pleasant Gardens, Swananoa Gap of the Blue Ridge, in full view of the celebrated Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman of the Black Mountains. Persons wishing to visit the Black Mountains can procure a guide and Horses at Mr. STEPS or PORTER'S, and in a few hours ride reach the Black Mountain House, and at their leisure visit Mitchell's Falls, Mt. Clingman and Mt. Mitchell, the highest peaks of land East of the Rocky Mountains.

Tickets on this line good for three months.

STAGE OFFICE in Salisbury, at the Rowan House.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, N. C., March 6th. 100-3m

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

THE Steamer FANNY will leave Fayotteville for Wilmington every Monday and Thursday morning, until further notice. Will take freight and passengers as heretofore. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 22. 87.

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Co. have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and the 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't or to JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r Western R. R. Co.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1858. 89tf

DOBBIN HOUSE

For Rent or Lease.

THE Lease of the present Proprietors of this well known House will expire on the 1st January, 1858: the property is offered for lease or rent. To a person desirous of undertaking the Hotel business, an excellent opportunity is offered. The building is large, well arranged and in complete repair; its location will always command for it an extensive patronage. As the present Proprietors intend changing their business, the Furniture, which is nearly new and in good order, can be purchased on favorable terms.

The House will be delivered on or after the 1st of January, remaining open under the present management till a tenant is obtained.

The fine Store in the same building, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Booth, is also offered for rent.

JNO. H. COOK,
Prest. Dobbin House Co.

Dec'r 16, 1857. 69-tf

ALABAMA LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of Land in as healthy a section as there is in Alabama.

FORTY ACRES, on which are a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, in good repair.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES, good river bottom land, 100 acres of which is under cultivation and produces fine crops of Cotton and Corn.

NINE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES Creek and Pine land, on which is some good farming land.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED and FORTY ACRES Pine land, well suited for Turpentine getting.

This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms.

Address the subscriber at Mount Pleasant P. O., Monroe County, Alabama.

WILLIAM W. ENGLISH.

March 11, 1858. 92-1y

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY.

SITUATED 4 MILES WEST OF WADESBORO', ANSON COUNTY, N. C.

NOW the panic is over and nobody killed in these diggins, the undersigned still continues to conduct the general Tanning and Manufacturing of all kinds of Leather, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Boots and Shoes, of every size and description—of the very best material. PLANTATION premium BROGANS, NOT to be surpassed. All of which he offers and proposes to sell or exchange for Raw Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, and all kinds of country produce, on terms to justify and accommodate his customers according to the times.

Having on hand constantly a large supply of Stock, he is prepared to execute all orders neatly and promptly, with such material and workmanship as are not to be excelled by any establishment of the kind in this part of the country in style, quality or price, for cash or to punctual customers. And in returning his sincere thanks to his customers and friends generally for their former patronage, he solicits andhopes to still merit a continuance of their favors.

JAMES C. CARAWAY.

March 4. 90-t1Ja

WATER WHEELS! WATER WHEELS!!

WE are now manufacturing Vandewater's Improved

JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish Wheel and principal Gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the Wheel*, and if it does not come up to our figure, the Wheel and Gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser. REFERENCE GIVEN AND REQUIRED.

HEATH & STEVENSON,
Laurel Factory, Prince George's county, Md.
ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, recently occupied by Mrs. H. P. Lain, and as present occupied by the Rev. James McDaniel, near Haymount, will be sold privately by the subscriber. It is located in a good neighborhood; convenient to business; in a healthy section of the town; good spring water convenient; and has all necessary out houses attached. A great bargain may be had, as I am determined to sell. TERMS LIBERAL. J. R. McDONALD, Agt.

Fayetteville, May 19. 12ts

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton. WM. McCLANE.
Mining Engineer,

May 21, 1856 6-tf

TANNER'S OIL & DRY HIDES.

20 BBLS. Tanner's Oil,—a superior article; also, a fine lot of Dry Hides. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 28. 62-

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thomson's. For particulars enquire of J. G. Shepherd, Esq., or A. M. CAMPBELL.

May 7. 9-tf

TURPENTINE HACKS.

ANY PATTERN OF TURPENTINE HACKS made to order, at Wholesale or Retail and Warranted, by M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 19, 1858. 8tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions, commencing 1st August and 1st January.

The course of study is thorpugh and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid, and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home, with the advantages of a school. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No Institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgeworth.

TERMS:

Board, including washing, lights, and fuel, per Session of five months,	$60 00
Tuition in the Regular Classes,	20 00

The next Session will commence on Monday, August 2d, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance.

Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the Course of Instruction, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*
Greensboro', N. Carolina.

May 28, 1858. 17-6mospd

BARTH'W FULLER & W. McL. McKAY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

MAY be consulted at their rooms on Anderson Street, immediately in the rear of the "Observer" office.

June 2, 1858, 16-3m

200 CASKS FRESH LIME;

100 bushels PLASTERING HAIR.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 4. 16-4w

BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THIS Bank has Declared a dividend of 4 ℔ cent payable on the 7th.

Subscriptions to stock will be entitled to interest at the rate of 6 ℔ cent. per annum.

S. JEWETT, Cash'r.

June 2. 16-t30th

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE

OF

JAMES IREDELL, of NORTH CAROLINA,

ONE OF THE ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY GRIFFITH J. McREE, Esq., OF WILMINGTON.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1858.

NEW DRY GOODS.

WM. MAC INTYRE

HAS received and offers for sale, a desirable line of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Silk, Barege and Lawn Robes;
Dress Silk Bareges, Challies, Bombazines, Alpaccas;
Swiss, Tarleton, Jaconet, Nansook Muslins;
Printed Lawns, Calicoes, Ginghams, Brilliantes;
Ribbons, Ruches, French Artificials;
Laces, Edging, Braids; Tapes and Fringes;
French Working Knitting Cotton; Embroidering Silk;
Jaconet and Swiss Edging and Inserting;
Linen and Lisle Edging;
Capes, Collars, Sleeves;
Kid, Silk, and Lisle Gloves and Gauntlets;
J. & P. Coates' Spool Cotton; Sewing Silk;
Enameled and Elastic Belts;
Table Damask; Napkins and Towels;
Patent Turkish and Allandale Counterpanes;
Irish Linen, and Shirt Fronts and Collars;
Ladies' Bonnets, very fine, and some price to them;
Leghorn and Braid Flats;
READY-MADE CLOTHING;
BOOTS, GAITERS and SHOES;
Carpeting, and Floor Oil Cloth, and Matting;
Extension Steel Spring Skirts, rec'd to-day, price $4.

Fayetteville, 29th March, 1858. 97tf

BACON, LARD AND PORK.

40 HHDS. BACON, well smoked;
20 Bbls. Leaf Lard;
75 " Mess Pork;
35 Sacks Coffee;
25 Bbls. Sugar;
40 Boxes Candy;
30 " No. 1 Soap,
Oranges, Raisins, &c.

The above goods were bought of Commission Merchants, and very cheap for Cash, and will be sold cheap for Cash only. E. F. MOORE.

March 29. 97tf

WHISKEY AND BRANDY.

225 BBLS. CORN WHISKEY;
30 Bbls. Apple Brandy;
15 " Domestic do.
15 " N. E. Rum.

The above Whiskey is the pure Corn Whiskey selected by myself with care, and equal to any made in the State, and will be sold at the lowest market price for Cash. E. F. MOORE.

March 29. 97tf

WILLIAM MacINTYRE

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

10 BARRELS PRIME LARD;
9500 lbs. Prime Bacon, hog round,—sides large and boneless;
570 Sacks Corn;
1 doz. Grain Cradles, improved;
1 doz. Cooper's Spinning Wheels.
A Lot of Weaver's Sleys;
Manilla Rope, assorted sizes;
Hemlock Sole Leather.

April 5, 1858. 99-tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring supply of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are—

Prints, Lawns, and Brilliantes;
Col'd and Black Silks;
Irish Linens and Diapers;
Farmer's Linen, Twilled and Plain;
Cassimere and Merino Twills;
White and Col'd Cotton Hose;
Bolting Cloths, No. 0 to 10;
Silk and Straw Bonnets; &c.

With almost every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which has been purchased by the package at the late sales in New York and Philadelphia: Will be offered cheap for cash or on time to paying customers.

March 13, 1856. 93tf

Carolinian copy.

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 18, 1857. 26-tf

NOTICE.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, SIXTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF PINE LAND, on Cedar Creek, and TWO THOUSAND ACRES on the Altamaha River, in Tattnall County, Georgia. Any person wishing to purchase with a view to Milling privileges, or cutting Timber or manufacturing Turpentine, would do well to come and examine these lands. Either or both tracts will be sold at the low price of one dollar per acre if applied for soon, as the owner wishes to change the investment. For further particulars come and view the lands, or address a letter to the subscriber at Reidsville, Tattnall Co., Georgia.

JOHN PEARSON.

March 30, 1858. 99-3mpd

JACKSON JOHNSON,

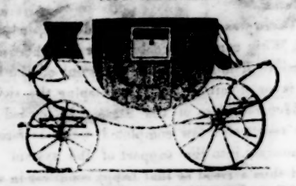
AT CLINTON.

ALL persons who want a fine drink *on the cool order*, with Ice Cream annexed, can be supplied by "just dropping in" AT THE STRIPED HOUSE.

J. JOHNSON, Agt.

May 11. 10-2mpd

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. tf-89

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Works

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45-tf

VALUABLE PROPE RTY

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 48-tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson County, the undersigned will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Lumberton, on the 23d day of June, 1858,

FOURTEEN LIKELY NEGROES,

on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and good security. J. M. HARTMAN, Com'r.

May 31, 1858. 16-1tsw*4s

AMBROTYPE GALLERY.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied by Jas. A. Palmer, first door East of the Fayetteville Hotel (up stairs,) I would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that I am prepared to take

Ambrotypes and Melainotypes in the Best Style.

Call and see for yourself. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather. W. T. BATTLEY

May 19. 12.*

RED SPRINGS.

THE subscriber will open a House for the reception of visiters at these Springs on the 10th day of June next.

The waters of these Springs are celebrated for the cure of Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, also other complaints.

No spirituous liquors or card-playing allowed on the premises. H. McNEILL.

Robeson county, May 28. 14-3t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

Isabella Johnson vs. Hugh Johnson and others.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that Washington Johnson and Daniel Johnson reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying them to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to said petition or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1858.

16-1tsw*5t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

Jefferson Caudle and others vs. Andrew J. Caudle and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that Andrew J. Caudle, A. H. Caudle, —— Rice and wife Mary J., D J Caudle, William A. Caudle, —— Morton and wife Elizabeth, Malachi Caudle, —— Kennedy and wife Martha, Catharine Caudle, Absalom Caudle, J. B. Caudle, Tenisse Caudle, —— Taylor and wife Frances, —— Hefler and wife Elmira, —— Richardson and wife Elinda, Hezekiah Haney, Absalom Haney, Penelope Haney, Jesse Haney, Mary J. Haney, and William Haney, all reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1858.

16-1tsw*5t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

Joseph P. Smith vs. John E. Edwards.

Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that the defendant, John E. Edwards, has removed from this county, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or judgment final by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1858.

16-1tsw*5t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

James R. Gulledge, Thomas Gulledge and others, against Joel Gulledge, Elijah Gulledge and others

Petition for Partition of Land.

James R. Gulledge, William Webb and others, against Joel Gulledge and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IN these cases, it appearing to the Court that Henry Ratcliff and wife Frances, Elijah Huntly and wife Zilphy, and John Smith and wife Rachel, reside beyond the limits